

With Chevrolet Gearshifting  
is 80% AUTOMATIC  
only 20% Driver's effort!

Only Chevrolet has the New Exclusive  
Vacuum-Power shift . . . the only  
Steering column gearshift that does  
80% of the work for you and requires  
only 20% driver's effort.

Don't forget —  
Try it on 15th. April, 1940.  
FAR EAST MOTORS

Manager  
Dollar T.T.—in 24 hours  
T.T. and Foreign Exchange, Ltd.,  
110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

# The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861  
No. 10110

—拜禮 號八月四英港香

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940.

日一初月三

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YOUR CAR REQUIRES —  
THE BEST  
PETROL,  
THE BEST  
OIL  
from the  
BEST GARAGE  
GILMAN'S — the car  
people

## Britain Warned Of—

# Terror of threatened 'Blitzkrieg'

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—If and when the German Western Front "Blitzkrieg" comes, the blow will be of terrific violence, warned the military correspondent of the "Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

He added that though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better than to inflict a major defeat and thus reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

The general public should not do so either, warned the speaker. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through.

The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated.

Those people who are sure that Germany will or will not attack in the near future are either very bold or very foolish—perhaps both.

The commentator himself doubts whether those with the best information are certain one way or the other, and he thinks that possibly the Nazis themselves have not made up their minds.

The other day Field Marshal Goering said that a German victory would be won in the West. Obviously the Allies would not base their plans on this statement, but nonetheless it has brought the problem into the foreground again.

### Ready For Offensive

There is every indication that arrangements for a German offensive on a large scale are ready. All along the French, Luxembourg, Belgian and Dutch frontiers, the German Army is massed. The best troops are concentrated there, including mechanised and motorised divisions. Significant perhaps is the fact that the latter two crack units are facing neutral countries. Plans have been drawn up and ammunition dumps are full. It will only need a few days for the final preparations to be made. There will be no further warning to the Allies or, at most, only the slightest warning.

Yet this concentration is natural and does not mean that a mass assault is certain. The Nazi threat must be kept up and that of the Allies faced. Furthermore, German railways are no longer quite as effective as they were and, therefore, stocks must be concentrated because otherwise they could not be concentrated quickly.

### Colossal In Weight

Make no mistake: the attack, if it should come, will be colossal in weight. The German Command knows the technique well, has studied every possibility and has tried to find a weak point. German artillery is "first class" and of exceptional range. If Hitler decides to attack, he will be making a gambler's throw since the result will decide the issue of war, if not immediately. Everything, therefore, would be thrown into the balance.

It might fall on Belgium and Holland, or against the Maginot Line; but wherever it falls, the blow will be one of terrific violence. Though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better than to inflict a major defeat and reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

### Casualties Will Be Enormous

The general public should not do so either. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through. The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated. From the German point of view, casualties will be enormous. It has yet to be proved that German morale can face these casualties. They may be so great as to make it not worth while.

If the Germans start such a drive, it will be in sheer desperation. We are ready to face the attack.

## WESTERN FRONT



## WARFARE LIVENS AS BIG GUNS ROAR

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—From Reuter's correspondent with the French Army comes the news that increased liveliness has been noticeable on the Western Front during the past two or three weeks, but whether it is a prelude to sterner action remains to be seen.

A notable intensification of artillery action has occurred at the western end of the front and probably three or four times more shells are being used now than a month ago.

Observation posts on roads and even in villages in No-man's-land—for a long time more or less immune from destruction—are now receiving unwelcome attention.

### Enterprising Patrols

Working parties are more constantly interrupted in their labours and have to show more caution than formerly.

One feature common to all reports is the increased determination of the patrols both in their attempts to capture prisoners and to obtain information.

Encounters are more severe and their objectives more daring.

## CALLING UP MORE MEN

British Army Will Absorb 56,000

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Men registering for the colours who, on being medically examined, were placed in Grade 3 are now to be called up for Army service.

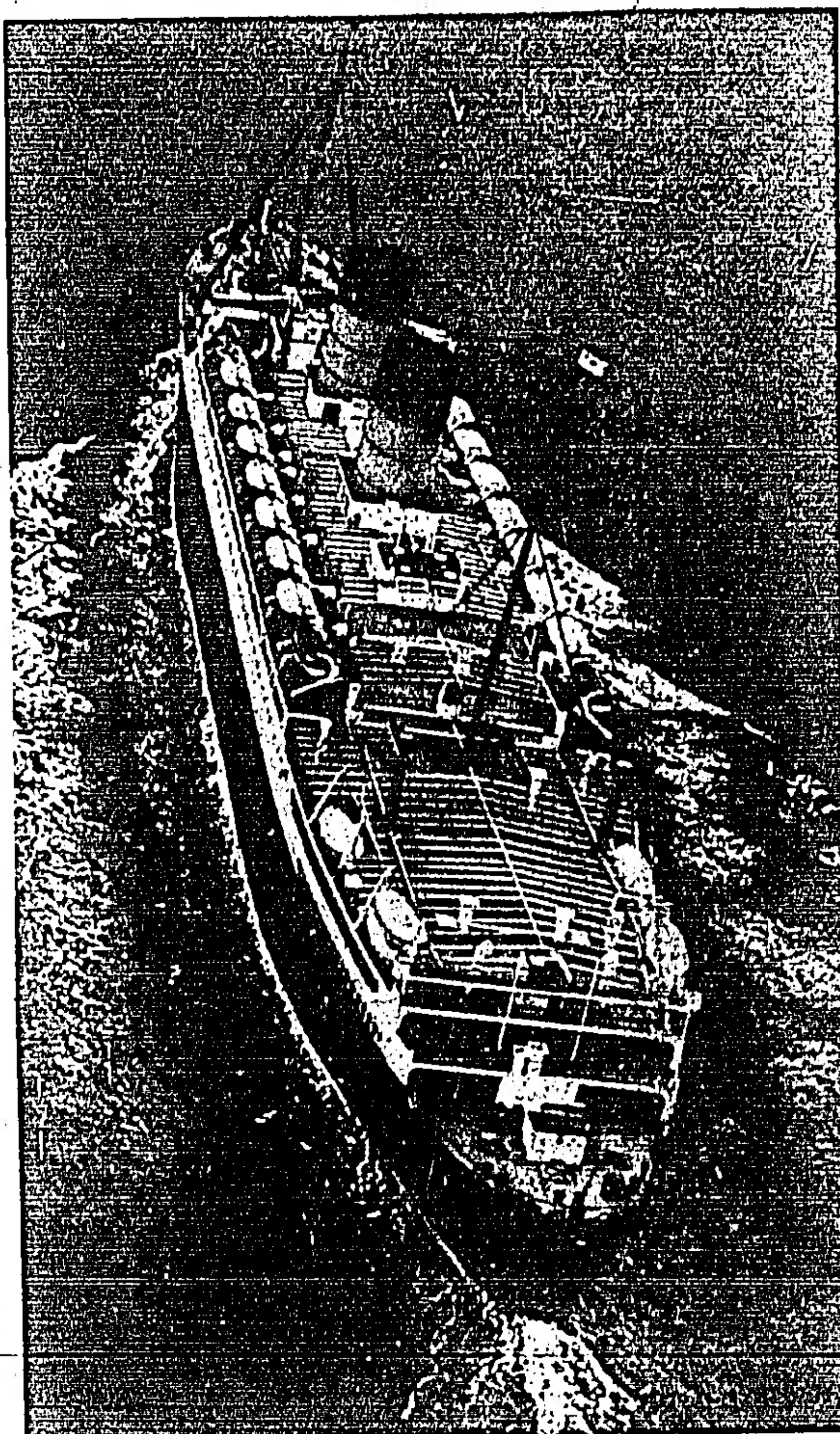
According to the Ministry of Labour, the men affected are those who, but for defects of eye-sight, would have been placed in Grade 1 or Grade 2A.

Approximately 60,000 men were placed in Grade 3 since the outbreak of war until February 10, and they will probably be replaced in their higher medical categories, who are now doing clerical work.

ON  
WAY  
TO  
HONG  
KONG?

## Wang Ching-wei's Mouthpiece Fears Alliance, Says—

# EXTENSION OF WAR TO FAR EAST NOT UNLIKELY



AN AERIAL VIEW of the Cunard-White Star liner, Mauretania, which is reported in a "United Press" despatch from Honolulu to have obtained clearance papers for Hongkong. No reason is given for any such move, and hitherto it has been believed that the new liner was en route to Australia.

## Nordic neutrals fear worsening of their situation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Apr. 7 (UP).—Scandinavia, warned by both Europe's war camps that any move in favour of one side will be considered a hostile act by the other, is clinging passively to her precarious neutrality perch, wondering whether the coming week will bring an incident which will topple one of her component nations into war.

The war of nerves, which has been raging at fever pitch throughout Scandinavia this week and which has caused very great apprehension in Oslo and Stockholm, is now considered to be the least threatening of all the Scandinavian war clouds. Although official comment is lacking it is now reported that the British notes demands are less friendly in tone.

Political circles maintain that the notes were more concerned with Russia than Germany, stating that the Western Powers will feel themselves threatened if Russia secures control of or possesses a port on the Atlantic. The Scandinavian capitals do not feel themselves to be in the same dilemma in this respect as they do in the European war.

In this connection M. Kott's speech failed to arouse much Scandinavian comment. The stronger passages of his speech were attributed to the

## Diplomatic Offensive

Important Development Expected This Week

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The coming week is expected to provide an even greater Allied development than last week.

Talks have already begun between Lord Halifax and the British diplomatic representatives in the Balkans and the Danubian countries.

A secret session of the House of Commons on Thursday will discuss economic blockade.

M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, is now holding conversations with the French Ministers to the Balkan countries and a secret session of

## NORTH SEA AIR FIGHT

British And Nazis Lose Two Planes Each

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that during a patrol over the North Sea this afternoon enemy fighters were encountered.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and at least one other is believed to have been damaged.

Two British aircraft failed to return.

## Gifts For House Of Commons Speaker

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Four valuable pieces of ivory, bequeathed to the Speaker of the House of Commons by a Shropshire lady who died last December, will join other treasures which have passed on from Speaker to Speaker.

The pieces include figures of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth and a choice statue of Charles I. on an ebony globe, which opens to show the scene of his execution.

## INDIA'S FUTURE IN BALANCE

NEW DELHI, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly said a victory for the Nazis would mean the end of democratic principles.

The whole future of India will depend on the result of the war. It is not possible to conceive of a free India apart from Britain.

CAIRO, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Queen Farida of Egypt, has given birth to a daughter.

## Serious Crisis In Orient Feared

Special to the "Telegraph"

SHANGHAI, Apr. 7 (UP).—The international situation in the Far East is heading for a serious crisis and if the present trend is not checked the European war may spread to East Asia, declares the "Central China Daily News", organ of the Wang Ching-wei regime.

The paper said it is not impossible for Germany,

Italy, Japan and Russia to form a military alliance.

"One thing is definite—as soon as these countries reach a military understanding, the Far East will be involved in the European conflict.

"The international situation has its origin in the unsettled conditions in China and Japan. If the Sino-Japanese dispute was thoroughly settled, the situation in the Far East could be led into a different channel," the paper asserts.

### Russian Activity

HEIHO, April 7 (Domei).—With the thaw approaching, Soviet military authorities have started vigorous work on the reconstruction of the pill-box lines along the 5,000-kilometre border between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union into permanent fortifications.

This action is regarded by military observers as a preliminary to the Soviet advance in the Balkans and in the Near East, following termination of the Soviet military operations against Finland, as well as constituting an attempt by the Soviet to secure a sense of safety in its Far East national defence.

### Press Commentary

## ALLIES' FIGHTING SPIRIT

Keener Edge To Most Deadly Weapon

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Developments during the last few days in the Allied economic policy have given an even keener edge to their deadliest weapon. This is the consensus of Sunday's British press comment which is chiefly confined to two things—the tightening of blockade measures and the ever deepening co-operation of the British and French.

The latter is described as not only the Allies' main source of power but also destined to be a permanent basis for building a new Europe.

The press view is that ever since the last meeting of the Supreme War Council, a new fighting spirit has been clearly evident in the punning speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Allied notes to Norway and Sweden, the Anglo-French talks, the British drive in the Balkans and the hastening to London of the Balkan envoys. These all form part of the most valuable factors in the defeat of Hitlerism.

### Main Problem

The main problem lies in north-west and south-east Europe. As the "Sunday Times" puts it, the relation of the neutrals to Germany is that of threatened men.

In north-west Scandinavia and Holland they see their ships destroyed, their seamen murdered and their neutral waters abused with impunity but they do not dare to retaliate.

If Germany wins the war, not one of them will survive; yet here they are hardening the red for their backs by supplying Germany with iron ore.

If the neutrals are unable to defend their interests, the "Sunday Times" continues, our job is to study how we can persuade them to do so.

In south-east Europe the position is different. We must help the neutrals to face up to Germany by two methods. We must buy their goods and we must give them firm guarantees against military destruction.

Next comes the new British Balkan Trading Company, is a pointer to the first method.

General Weygand with his Allied Army in the middle East is a pointer to the second.

### Whole-Hearted Blockade

The "Economist" says that while the Allies have every sympathy for the predicament which the neutrals are in, and do not intend to deprive them of their rights, it is only plain common sense to say that the only effective blockade is a whole-hearted one.

The "Sunday Express" says the wisest policy is that of a cat—to watch every exit, for the rat cannot live without water and must come out.

The "Economist" says that if the net is really tightened, German military forces must be used to break it.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly news letter, suggests that if the Allies can reach the first anniversary of the war in a state of deadlock they will have passed their first phase.

The job will then be to develop their resources to the full behind

## REDS LOST 240 PLANES IN FINLAND

Paid Heavy Price In Aggressive War

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Finns brought down 240 Russian machines during the Finnish-Soviet war declared Lieut. Colonel Lorentz, Commander of the fighter squadron of the Finnish Air Force in an interview to-day.

Lieut. Colonel Lorentz added that until the middle of January the Russian bombers understood that the raids were not escorted by fighter aircraft. This made the task of the Finnish fighters easier.

### Finnish Losses Small

During this period a hundred bombers were shot down. Afterwards the fighters came over with bombers and the Finns were up against heavier odds.

Despite this, however, 140 Russian planes were brought down during the latter half of the war. The losses in the Finnish fighter force were infinitely small.

## LATEST

## NAVAL RATING CONVICTED

Leonard Traylor, 18, of one of H. M. ships in Hongkong harbour, was convicted by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning of the larceny of a jacket and other property owned by Mr. T. A. Hudson, officer of a British ship now in port.

Traylor, according to police evidence, was caught red-handed at the Sailors and Seamen's Institute at 3 o'clock this morning.

In recording the conviction, the Magistrate asked defendant if he had anything to say.

"No, I don't want to make a statement," Traylor replied.

Lt. Cdr. G. H. Greenway told the Court that defendant's character was not good. He has probably been drinking a great deal," said Lt. Cdr. Greenway.

The Magistrate remanded Traylor in naval custody until Friday.

"I want to consider the case," he said.

### See Back Page For Further Late News

their defences so as to live as full and as civilised a life as possible. This is the second phase.

### Imperative Objectives

We must remember, he says, that during the greater part of our recorded history we have lived, and worked with his weapons at his side.

This state of affairs may last three years or more. During this time, the main task will be the development of Anglo-French co-operation with the objective of providing impregnable defence and liberty and freedom in modern Europe.

At the same time they will have to show the world that behind the barriers Britain and France have created a new world of steadily increasing economic and military strength and that, subject to the fulfilment of the war aims, the German people can co-operate in that new world.

If this happens, Commander King-Hall suggests that possibly a third phase of the military struggle may never be needed.

The Catholic organ, "Tablet" looks to the future from a basis of Anglo-French unity.

This unity is much more than that of allies brand a common foe. It is a unity from which, with the help of other nations, we hope that unity in Europe will be born again.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50  
for 3 days prepaid

### POSITIONS WANTED.

MRS. LUCE, 56304, recommends her northern cook boy. Good cook speaks English. Good appearance. Also her amah, excellent wash amah, knits, sews, speaks English well.

### FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

### LOST.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL, female, brown leather collar without name. Please return Lovatt, 26 Shouson Hill, telephone 25732. Reward.

### TO LET.

HOUSE in 107 Boundary Street, Kowloon, with 14 rooms, modern sanitation, kitchen, garage and garden. Rent \$205. Apply P. O. Box 970.

### POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

### OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

### INWARD MAILS

Amoy ..... Apr. 8.  
Australia and Manila ..... Apr. 8.  
Shanghai and Amoy ..... Apr. 8.  
Japan and Shanghai ..... Apr. 8.  
Bangkok and Saigon ..... Apr. 8.  
Canton ..... Apr. 8.  
Haiphong and Fort Bayard ..... Apr. 8.  
Haiphong and Hoihow ..... Apr. 8.  
Straits ..... Apr. 8.  
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Manila (San Francisco date, 5th March) ..... Apr. 8.  
Japan and Manila ..... Apr. 8.  
Japan and Shanghai ..... Apr. 9.  
Canton ..... Apr. 9.  
Shanghai ..... Apr. 9.  
Straits and Saigon ..... Apr. 9.  
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 3rd April.

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 3rd April ..... Apr. 10.  
Haiphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard ..... Apr. 10.  
Shanghai ..... Apr. 10.  
Shanghai and Amoy ..... Apr. 10.  
Straits ..... Apr. 10.  
Manila ..... Apr. 10.

### OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, Apr. 8  
Bangkok ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Manila ..... 12.30 p.m.  
Haiphong ..... 1.00 p.m.  
Canton ..... 7.00 p.m.  
Tuesday, Apr. 9  
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central and South America, and Canada via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada only)—due San Francisco, 20th April.

K.F.O.  
Parcels ..... Apr. 9, 9 a.m.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 10.45 a.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 11.30 a.m.  
G.P.O.  
Parcels ..... Apr. 9, 9 a.m.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 10.45 a.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 11.30 a.m.  
Saloon ..... Apr. 9, 12.00 p.m.  
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Naples—due Naples, 3rd May.

G. P. O. and K. P. O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 2.45 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 3.30 p.m.  
Batavia and Surabaya ..... 7 p.m.  
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 17th April.

K.F.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 5.30 p.m.  
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 15th April.

K.F.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 9, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 9, 5.30 p.m.  
Wednesday, Apr. 10

Canton ..... 7.15 a.m.  
Shanghai ..... 8.30 a.m.  
Haiphong ..... 9.20 a.m.  
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 18th April.

K.F.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5.00 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5.00 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
Straits ..... Apr. 10, 7.00 p.m.  
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 17th April.

K.F.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, Apr. 11  
Fort Bayard and Haiphong ..... 1 p.m.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL

Physical Training Display  
April 9 at 6.15 p.m.

For the convenience of pupils, parents and friends, special buses will leave the Star Ferry, Kowloon, at 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40 and 5.50 p.m.

### HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,  
J. P. SHERRY,  
Manager.

14 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hong Kong

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, 5th Floor, on Thursday, 11th April, 1940, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1939.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 8th April, to Thursday, 11th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1940.

### CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

### SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon.  
Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 15th April, 1940, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 10th April, 1940.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,  
Agent.

### NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

HUMAN INCIDENTS!  
AMAZING ACCIDENTS!  
HILARIOUS EXPERIENCES!  
RITIOUS ADVENTURES!  
OR COURSE IT'S FUNNY for you!

The HONEYMOON'S OVER

STUART ERWIN  
MARJORIE WEAVER

Public Knowledge - Russell Hicks  
Jack Carson - Robert Cavanaugh  
June Gale - E. J. Clive

Directed by Stuart Erwin  
Produced by Stuart Erwin  
Screenplay by Stuart Erwin  
Casting by Stuart Erwin  
Music by Stuart Erwin  
Costume Designer Stuart Erwin  
Hair Stylist Stuart Erwin  
Makeup Artist Stuart Erwin  
Production Office Stuart Erwin  
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Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
G.P.O.  
Reg. ..... Apr. 10, 5 p.m.  
Ord. ..... Apr. 10, 5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, Apr. 11

Fort Bayard and Haiphong ..... 1 p.m.

# HANGED I.R.A. TERRORISTS TO STAY IN PRISON GRAVES

## 1886 Was. Still News To Her

MRS. ELIZABETH Reed, aged 91, who lived all alone in a house at Harlesden, N., had two hobbies.

One was sitting in West End cafes, watching the young people. The other was reading newspapers.

In Mrs. Reed's rooms were stacked newspapers dating back to 1886. At night she would read them by candle light.

Firemen found the hoard of papers when they tried to save Mrs. Reed from being burned to death in a fire. They were too late.

## GAVE UP WEALTHY LOVER

A YOUNG governess found dead in a car with an aircraft man, had given up a wealthy man friend in favour of her 23-a-day sweetheart.

But the mystery of their death, clasped in each other's arms, may remain unsolved at the inquest on Aircraft man Irwin Thomas, twenty-two, and the girl Rhoda Mary Morgan, twenty-one, employed by Brigadier-General Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley, of Edleston House, near Wem, Shropshire.

Irwin Thomas was known to everybody in the village of Yorton, near Wem.

He had been playing darts and dominoes in the local "pub" with his lifelong friends. A few hours later he was dead by the side of his fiancée in her employer's car, a tube leading from the exhaust into the saloon.

The car, in the garage adjoining General Cholmondeley's home, had been left with the engine running, but when the couple were found the engine had either stalled or failed for lack of petrol.

### Infatuated

"Rhoda was infatuated with Irwin," Mrs. Griffiths, mother of a girl friend of Miss Morgan, said.

"Three weeks ago Rhoda and my daughter Joan were to have gone to Rhoda's home in Abernethy to celebrate Rhoda's twenty-first birthday, when she received word from Irwin that he was coming on leave. They cancelled the trip to Wales, and I threw a party for them here."

"People round here seemed to have got hold of the idea that Rhoda and Irwin were not particularly great friends, and certainly their engagement was kept very secret."

"Actually they were to have been married soon. Arrangements for the wedding had been made, and Joan was to have been a bridesmaid."

"Rhoda was terribly in love with Irwin, and had thrown over a wealthy man who wanted to marry her so that she would be free to go to him."

### Happy Girl

Miss Morgan was governess to the seven-year-old daughter of General and Mrs. Cholmondeley.

"She was always a bright and happy girl, most friendly with the other members of our staff," Mrs. Cholmondeley said.

Thomas, who had known Miss Morgan for only about six months, spent a few hours before he went to meet his sweetheart for the last time at Yorton, near Wem.

"He was as bright as usual, talking about his return to camp the following day," Mrs. Robinson, the landlady said.

"We could not believe that he was dead when we were told this morning."

Thomas's mother has recently been seriously ill and had only just returned home from convalescing at the home of her daughter near Shrewsbury.

## Nazi Shaves Woman's Head

FRAU WIEDENROTH, found guilty at a Nazi court at Gifhorn of living with a Polish prisoner-of-war, has had her head shaved to mark her shame.

Westfälische Landeszeitung announces: "She stained the honour of German women, and the district gauleiter [leader] felt it his duty, with his own hand, to shave the hair off her head."

She will receive a prison sentence later.

## No Removal To Ireland

THE HOME OFFICE HAS REFUSED PERMISSION FOR THE REMOVAL TO IRELAND OF THE BODIES OF PETER BARNES AND JAMES RICHARDS, THE TWO I.R.A. TERRORISTS WHO WERE HANGED FOR THE COVENTRY MURDER EXPLOSION.

They were executed side by side on the scaffold of Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, and are buried in the gaol cemetery. The Home Office decision was taken on the advice of Special Branch officers.

It was thought that transfer of the bodies to Ireland might lead to their being used as "martyrs," and to stir up feeling against Britain.

### LORD MAYOR WHO STARVED TO DEATH

Scotland Yard has warned police forces in Britain to double their precautions against further bombing outrages. The applications for the transfer of the bodies to Ireland were made on behalf of the hanged men's relatives.

The authorities acted on precedents established during the last war. Sir Roger Casement, who treated with the Germans and was hanged in Pentonville Gaol, still lies there in the murderers' cemetery.

Alderman Terence McSwiney, an M.P. and Lord Mayor of Cork, died after a hunger-strike in Brixton Prison.

His body was taken back to Ireland after the formalities in connection with a coroner's inquest were completed because he was not a convicted man.

### WARNING READ

McSwiney was warned about the possible consequences of his hunger-strike. Just before his death a statement from the Home Secretary was read to him:

"Terence McSwiney, I am directed by the Secretary of State solemnly to warn you that you will not be released, and that you alone will be responsible for any consequences that may ensue from your persistence in refusing to take food."

He died after 74 days' striking.

Three I.R.A. men have been sent back to Ireland. One was Tom Kelly, a married man, who was arrested by Special Branch officers in Willesden.

Boasting caused his deportation. He told detectives that he had been organising whist drives and concerts to get funds for the defence of I.R.A. men arrested in Britain—and what were they going to do about it?

He forgot that possession of explosives or active work on behalf of the I.R.A. were not the only offences which could have him sent out of the country. Admitted sympathy was enough.

## How Butchers Aid Medicine

### Drugs Extracted From Offal

Valuable drugs are being secured from the Government slaughter-houses which are an essential feature of the fat-stock marketing control scheme.

An important industry centres on the extraction of glands from animal offals. To obtain these, carcasses must be dealt with in large quantities and special methods have to be used. The centralisation of slaughterhouses has facilitated the process of extraction.

From glands obtained from animal offals manufacturing chemists are able to make drugs of great value in surgery and medicine.

For instance, adrenalin, prepared from the supra-renal gland, is invaluable for the prevention of bleeding and the treatment of asthma. The pituitary gland provides an extract of the greatest use in maternity cases and for shock.

**Diabetes And Goitre**  
The production of insulin from the pancreas is of national importance in combating diabetes, and from the thyroid gland an active principle is obtained which is used in the treatment of goitre.

Liver extract is vital in cases of pernicious anaemia. The greatest care has to be used in handling offals in order that glands shall not be damaged. Glands have to be frozen immediately so that the vital properties shall not be destroyed.

Some of the drugs have been imported from abroad, from such large cattle breeding countries as Argentina, and prices have risen considerably since the war. Germany used to supply certain of the finished products.

The avoidance of animal waste in the handling of animal offals is therefore of the greatest importance. This was one of the aims of the Ministry of Food in centralising control.

## RADIO

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Puccini's "La Boheme" Acts 3 & 4

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### H.K.T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 The B.B.C. Wireless Military Band.

12.45 The Madrigal Singers singing Brahms' Gypsy Songs, Op. 103.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Variety with Moreton & Kaye, Eddie Peabody, Betty Driver and Sam Browne.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For the Children."

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Compositions of Borodin.

7.02 Mark Weber and His Orchestra.

At The Tchaikowsky Fountain—Fantasia (Urbach); Simple Aveu (Thompe); Spring Song (Mendelssohn); Suite Orientale (Poppy); Dream Waltz (Millocker).

7.0 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 This week's programmes.

8.07 The Boston Promenade Orchestra.

8.30 Songs by Richard Tauber (Tenor) and Deanna Durbin (Soprano).

Still as the Night (Carl Böhm); Calming of the Tempest (Durrer-Falk); Richard Tauber (Tenor) with Chorus and Orchestra; Some-one to Care for Me (Alm "Three Smart Girls"); Il Ballo (Arditi).... Deanna Durbin (Soprano) with Orchestra; O Mia Bella Napoli! (from "Venus in Silk").... Richard Tauber (Tenor) with Orchestra.

8.45 Norwegian Light Symphony Orchestra.

Fantasia On Norwegian Folk Songs (arr. Holand).

8.54 Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan.

9.15 London Relay—The News Summary.

9.53 London Relay—"Under Nazi Rule."

9.45 Short Concert by Eileen Joyce (Piano), Marjorie Hayward (Violin) and Edeouard Commetto (Organ).

Tarentella in A Minor (Farjeon); Lotus Land and Dance Mopse (Cyril Scott).... Eileen Joyce (Piano); Valise Triste (Scott); Serenade (Drdla).... Marjorie Hayward (Violin) with Piano; Piece Heroique (Cesar Frank).... Edeouard Commetto (Organ).

10.08 Puccini's "La Boheme" Acts III and IV.

Sung by Artists and Full Chorus of La Scala, Milan, with Orchestra.

11.0 Close down.

## WIRING UP THE WESTERN FRONT



A WIRING PARTY of the Warwickshire Regiment at work in the snow-covered Aren protected by the guns of the Maginot line.—British Official Photograph.

## Felt She Was in Heaven When Her Eyes Opened

By LOUISE MORGAN

LOOKING OUT at a plane-tree near her sitting-room window at Notting Hill, Miss Constance Smedley, the authoress and playwright, described to me how it feels to be seeing the world again after six years of blindness.

"Until a few weeks ago I was stone blind," she said. "But now, thanks to a wonderful operation performed by an eye specialist, I can see the tiniest twig on that tree."

"When I opened my eyes after the operation I felt I was in Heaven and that the two sisters bending over me to see if the operation was successful were angels."

"It was such a miracle to have recovered my sight that I could not believe I was still on earth. I had given up all hope of ever seeing again."

### Her First Glimpse Of Nature's Beauty

Then she was taken to a house in West Wycombe and the bandage removed.

"The wonder of those first hours was almost unbearably exciting," she said.

Actually she was looking at the beauty of the natural world for the first time in her life, because before her total blindness she had never seen things clearly due to extreme short-sightedness.

And, as the surgeon had prophesied, she was seeing it not with the faded eyes of a mature woman but with the eyes of a child, which have not been tired by use.

"Every object seemed to be illuminated—even the dry hedges," she explained. "And the colours were almost dazzling in their brilliance."

### When She Looked In The Mirror

"I could see every small detail with accuracy and precision, even to the smallest birds a long way off. But what amazed me was that I had acquired a new sense of rhythm, and the sky, fields, hills and woods took on a significant pattern like a modern painting."

What delights Miss Smedley most is that she can see the faces of her friends and can read and write as much as she likes.

On looking at her own face in the mirror she was surprised to find that she appears no older than she did six years ago.

This she ascribes to the effects of blindness which, after the first shock, gave her an "inner vision" and cured her of all worry and fear.

## Ex-Watchboy King's Offer

Once a watch boy for the Johannesburg City Council, Piet Senthumela, now King of the Bavenas, wants to offer himself and his men to Britain to fight against Germany.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Piet's father volunteered his whole tribe to General Smuts to stand for the Empire against the Kaiser.

Piet was then placed in charge of the volunteers.

Driven from his father's kral by heavy taxation and starvation caused by years of drought, Piet, in 1937, sank his pride and took a job as watch boy at £1 a week.

When his father died he inherited the "kingdom," with its 3,000, or 4,000 people and 400 houses.

### Her First Job With The New Eyes

"Now that I can see again I am grateful for what blindness taught me," she said.

Miss Smedley's first job with her "new eyes" is to organise an all-day party at the Dorchester Hotel to celebrate the hundredth wedding anniversary of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

## Glands Made Young—Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than any other medicine. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful body power and vigor in 30 to 40 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and weight often improve amazingly. And this amazing new gland and nerve restorer, called Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands of chemists here. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist here. Put it to the test. Use the chemist's guarantee that it must make the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you feel 10 to 20 years younger and money back on return of empty package. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Vi-Tabs, and the guarantee that it will restore manhood and vitality.



# MAGAZINE PAGE

HISTORY'S JUDGMENT ON THE SUBMARINE...

## "An Abominable Weapon"

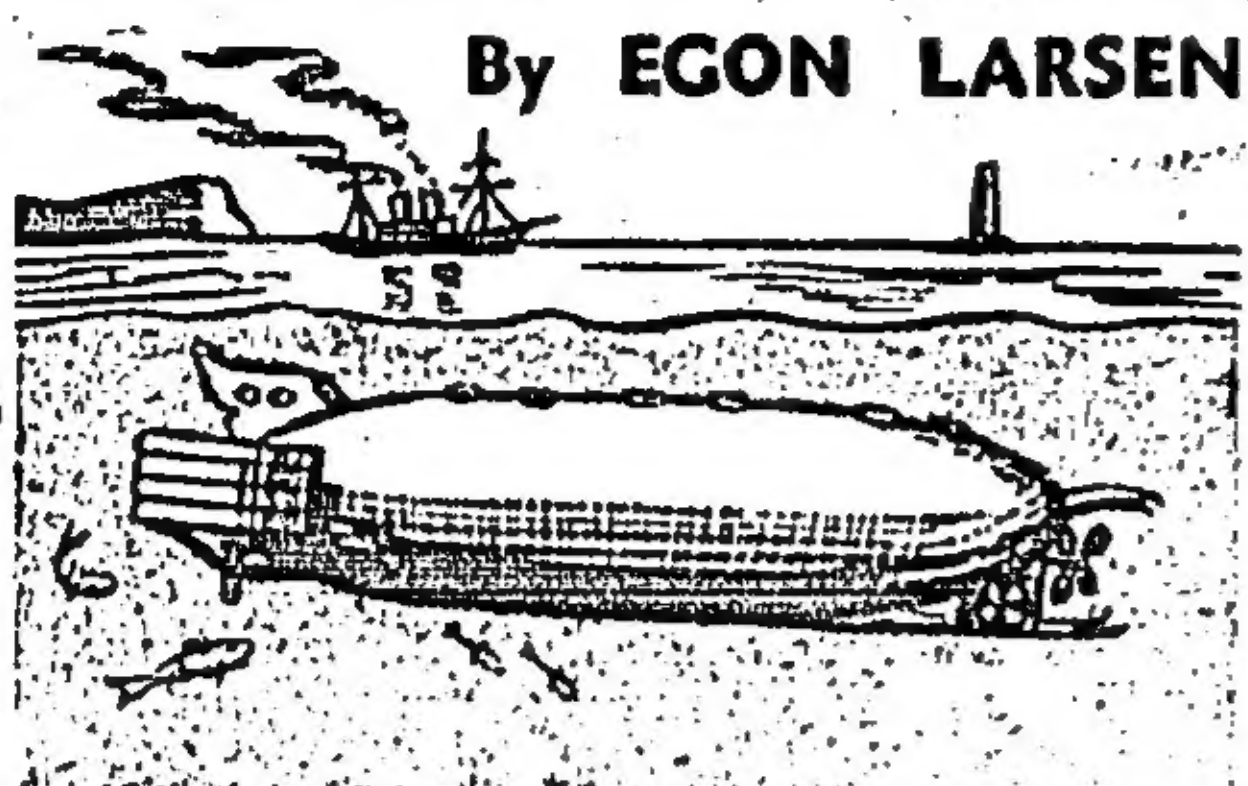
TWICE during the last three centuries the British Admiralty refused to accept submarines as weapons. On both occasions the inventors were alien.

On a sunny day in 1624 stands were constructed for a big audience near the mouth of the Thames. One, Myneer Cornelius van Drebbel, from Alkmaar in Holland, had promised that he would drive a new kind of ship under the water.

King James I gave the signal for this sensational performance to begin, and a strange-looking little vessel put off from the shore, cheered by thousands of Londoners.

The boat reached mid-stream and began suddenly to sink. When she had disappeared, the King entered a row-boat which brought him to the spot where the vessel had vanished.

HE could see her lying at a depth of three or four yards on the river bottom.



Bauer's Submarine of 1851.

Two hours later the first submarine appeared again, and her fifteen sailors landed—obviously well and healthy after their strange adventure.

The King expressed his satisfaction to Myneer van Drebbel, and asked the naval experts to give him their opinion of this new man-of-war.

But the Admiralty did not form a very high opinion of the Dutchman's invention. They dissuaded the King from introducing submarines into the British Navy.

Another half century later, and we find Corporal Wilhelm Bauer, a Bavarian artillery expert, fighting with the Prussian army against the Danes in Holstein.

In his leisure hours he constructed the model of a curious ship able to sail under water.

The officers of his regiment collected a fund to enable him to build a real submarine; the balance of 200 talers being paid by the Prussian War Ministry.

The first of February, 1851, was Wilhelm Bauer's great day. On that day he presented his boat in the harbour of Kiel before thousands of spectators and many officers of the Admiralty.

The vessel was small, it carried only three men—Bauer and two sailors—and it could not remain more than half an hour under water—the air giving out after this time.

The boat submerged and disappeared. The crowd waited patiently for twenty minutes, after which time the submarine was supposed to emerge.

But nothing happened, it could not be seen, and no sign of life came from under the water. Through a hole in the wall water had penetrated. The boat had sunk to a depth of fifty-two feet. If the wall had broken, they were lost.

But Wilhelm Bauer had his own ideas. He knew that there was just one change; to open the upper hatch.

And this hatch could be opened only when the pressure of air inside the boat equals the pressure of the water from outside.

For hours they waited—in a boat which was supposed to emerge after twenty minutes. At last Bauer was able to open the hatch—his theory was right. A whirl of air seized the three men and threw them up with terrific force.

Under the eyes of the bewildered spectators three men were suddenly shot out of the water as if they had been fired by a gun.

They fell back into the water and were picked up by rescue boats. This unexpected turn changed the whole performance from tragedy to comedy.

Everybody laughed. And their laughter killed Wilhelm Bauer's invention.

Prussia was unwilling to spend any more money on this folly. Bavaria, Bauer's native country, had neither the cash nor the money. Austria declined. Finally Wilhelm Bauer went to England. He sent his plans to Prince Albert. The Prince passed them to the Admiralty. Months later Bauer received the Admiralty's answer:

"We do not require vessels of this type. It is an abominable weapon. We prefer to fight as sailors on board ship rather than in such a box!"

### Spotting The Rank

LIEUT.-COMMANDER (E) and ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER

This rank is distinguishable from Lieutenant-Commander in the executive branch by strips of purple cloth between the gold stripes.

When war began there were 123 Lieutenant-Commanders (E) and one Engineer Lieutenant-Commander on the active list. Of these a certain proportion were in charge of the machinery of destroyers, escort vessels or other small ships, while others were deputising for Commanders (E) or Engineer Commanders in the engine-rooms of bigger vessels, such as battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers or cruisers.

In the latter case the officer so employed is invariably known on board as "The senior engineer," or more briefly still, as "the senior," implying that he is next senior to the officer in charge of the machinery.

On the retired list at the same date there were 85 Lieutenant-Commanders (E) and 231 Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I told him 90 per cent of my money goes for clothes and I just couldn't live on starvation wages any longer!"

## PRINTERS' and other 'Howlers'

By the Very Rev. W.R. INGE, D.D.



AUTHORS must, I think, feel a much admiration for the gentlemen who set up the type of their books and articles. Even if they do not try their patience by the atrocious handwriting which some bookmen are not ashamed to cultivate, they must be grateful for the small amount of work which proof-correcting imposes upon them.

I was once editing a book of essays, and one of my collaborators had his essay returned with apologies. The publisher said such a thing had never happened to his firm since he brought out Dean Stanley's books. I could not read it myself. A man owes it to his neighbours to write legibly. But we are none of us infallible. Fowler, in his excellent book on Modern English usage, gives a list of "misprints to be guarded against"—e.g., deprecate for deprecate, inculcate for inculcate, principal for principle. This is all very well; but when a reviewer calls attention to what he politely calls a misprint, he knows that it is probably the author who has made a howler in spelling or grammar.

Even Thomas Hardy confuses predict and predicate, and one might make a long list of solecisms by famous authors, including Byron's "there let him lay". Mr. Punch week by week makes great fun of the typographical blunders of provincial and colonial newspapers. Some of them are almost too good to be true. Here are a few that I have collected myself—some of them misprints, others misreportings.

In praising the pulpit style of a deceased divine, the speaker said that he spoke with the weight of a Barrow, and the elegance of a Jeremy Taylor. The report ascribed to him the weight of a barrow, and the elegance of a journeyman tailor.

A geologist described a valley as "full of erratic blocks." This appeared as "erotic blocks," suggesting one of the scenes in the "Arabian Nights" which are withdrawn from the perusal of the young.

Other gems of misreporting are, "Those terrible old Greek goddesses the humanities" (the Eumenides), "We have broken our boots (bouts); honour, no less than other considerations, forbids us to retreat." "A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep, or taste not the aperient (Pierian) spring."

A well-known misprint described how "Sir Robert Peel and a party of friends had good sport shooting peasants on Sir Robert's estate." "The engine dashed against the cow, and literally cut it into two halves."

When the Oxford prayer-books were being printed, some mischievous underhand changed "as long as ye both shall live" in the marriage service into "as long as ye both shall like."

Not long ago, in a report of a sermon by the late Bishop Burge, I was surprised to read:

Perhaps my God, though He be far before,

May burn and bake me by the hand

He no doubt said "turn" and "take."

There is a very queer example in Chaucer. He speaks of "ship-pes hoppesteres." What could he mean by danceling ships? His Latin model spoke of "naves belliciosas"—war ships; the poet read "ballatrics," ballet ships instead of battle ships.

A few years ago a distinguished general was opening a show of some kind at a provincial town. The local paper meant to describe him as a "battle-scarred warrior." Unfortunately it appeared as "a battle-scarred warrior." The editor did his best. "We greatly regret the mistake; but no one could suppose that we meant to impugn the courage of this gallant officer. Of course, we meant to say "a bottle-scarred warrior." After this, it was better to let it alone.

Some young men were starting a new magazine, of which fearless outspokenness was to be a feature. "We intend to call a spade a spade," in the form "We intend to call a spade a spade," it was less impressive.

Before the days of printing mistakes were, of course, much more numerous. Textual criticism of manuscripts is a fine art. When the words were not divided, it was easy to make all kinds of mistakes, like those which in English have altered some familiar words. Boys are now taught at school that "an adder" ought to be "aadder," "a newt" "an ewt," "an orange" "a norange." A rather common source of error is the marginal note, which the next scribe incorporated in the text.

Sometimes it is obvious, as when a theological discussion is startlingly broken by "You lie, you heretic!" Sometimes it is more doubtful. There are some odd examples of these "glosses" as they are called, in the New Testament. When the Church grew more ascetic, four references to "fasting" which seem not to be part of the original text, got in.

A rather obvious gloss is the verse about the "whale's belly" in Matthew. As Christ had just refused to give a "sign," it is not likely that He would offer one of precisely the same kind that He had refused to give. The parallel passages make it clear that John's preaching was the "sign."

Two misprints have created new words: "The Grouppins" ought to be "the Grouppins," and the word "celt" for a flint knife has no authority except a mistake in the text of the Vulgate of Job xix., 24. "Derring-do," for desperate courage, is Warton Street English; this time Edmund Spenser seems to be the culprit, misunderstanding Chaucer.

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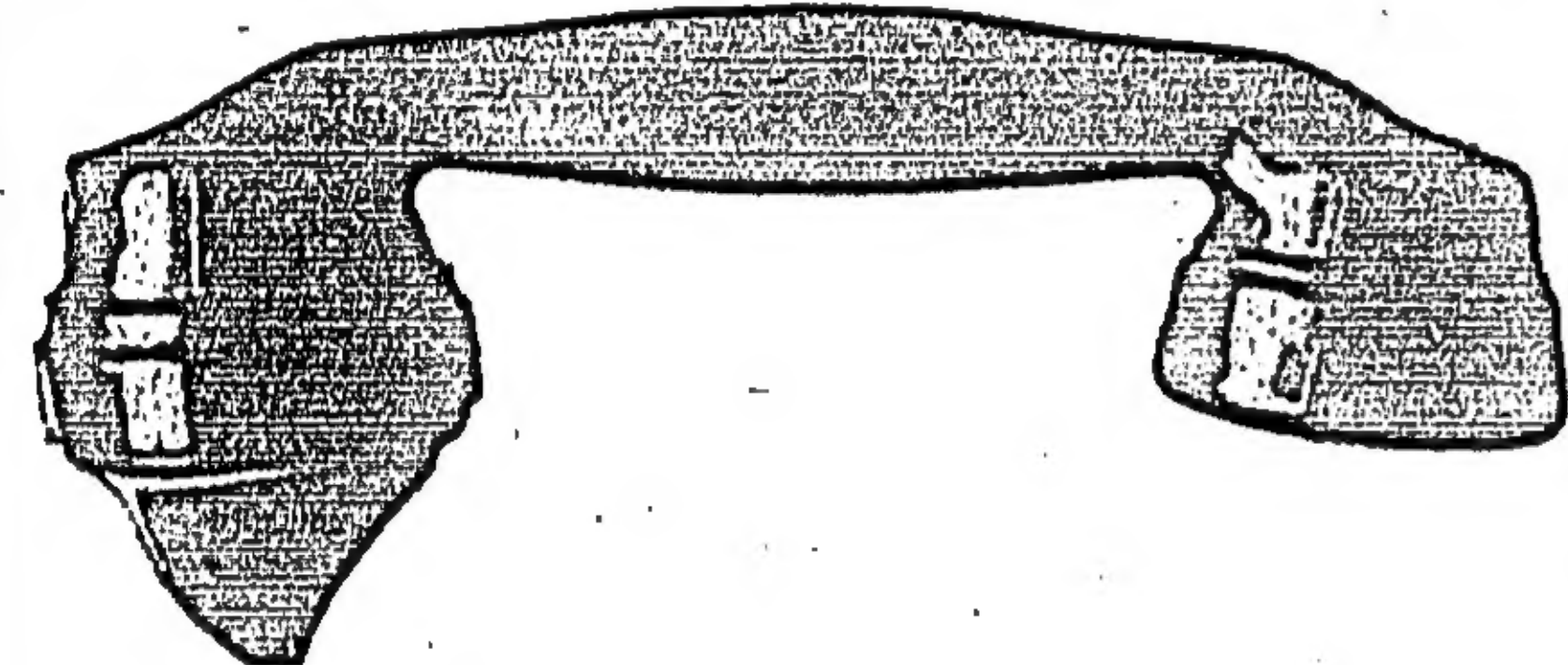
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## This magic instrument

YOU SAW the news last week that the Hongkong Government telephone exchanges were to become automatic. It probably didn't interest you, unless you were a civil servant.

Not in an age when you can talk from ship to shore, from one side of the globe to the other. But if Graham Bell were to return to this world he would tell us how lucky we were.

He would recall how on March 10, 1876, he said over 100ft. of wire, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." That was the first telephone speech ever made—not much more than 60 years ago. To-day there are 35,000,000 telephones in the world, 3,000,000 of them in the British Isles.

Yet the telephone constantly provides uncanny examples of its near-human ingenuity. In your radio receiver, which, after all, is only a telephone, you can receive from all parts of the world clear pictures through the same sort of telephone as you have in your home.

News and messages are exchanged on the teleprinter, a telephonic typewriter whereby every word transmitted is simultaneously typed on a duplicate machine at the other end.

But telephone engineers are men of insatiable ambition. They say we have seen only the beginning of wonders. All the time they are experimenting with some new and incredible way of bringing us a little nearer the other end of the world.

Their experiments have been fruitful enough in the past few years, all sat round the same table. Paris, for example, has a telephone exchange that forecasts the weather.

You dial "Invalides 8000," and a cheery voice says: "Here is the weather forecast for the Paris region during the next 12 hours."

In the same city you dial "S.V.P." ("If you please") to be connected with a bureau that answers all kinds of queries and provides messengers to run errands.

Paris and Berlin have a service for "absent subscribers." If you expect to be away for long from your home or office you can have your line transferred to a department where callers' names and messages are recorded.

Then there is the "conference" call, of special interest to the film world, where all the men who matter seem to be in perpetual conference.

It came into the news last year, when we read that Alexander Korda, sitting in his New York apartment, was connected with his American Neleong (New Jersey). It then representative (sitting in another New York apartment), Mr. Irving Asher (at his home near Windsor), and another executive at Hampstead, and the four had as long and in-

## Was This Your Verdict?

The PROBLEM OF HANS—Hans Lindl was not exempted from military service.

Judge Davies told him: "Ever since Hitler's rise to power, and especially since the Munich crisis, you have seen the constant possibility of war between Germany and Britain, and all the time you have enjoyed the benefits of living here."

Hans preferred democracy. So he must defend it. Do you agree?

preparations were being made for the accommodation of troops.—United Press.

## BOUND FOR HONGKONG

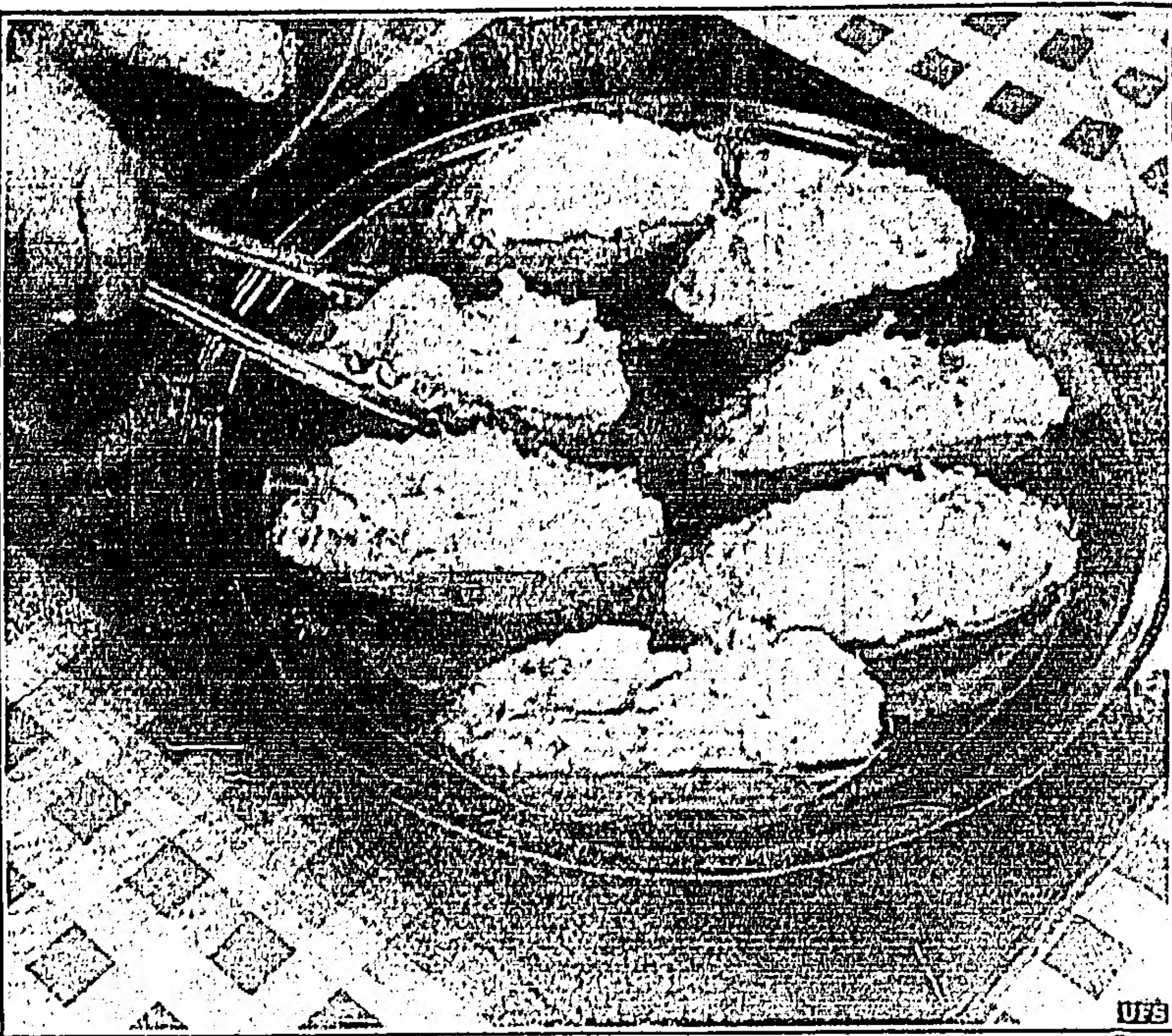
Conjecture On Destination Of Mauretania

Honolulu, Apr. 3.

The liner Mauretania sailed today for an undisclosed destination after taking on 3,000 tons of fuel oil.

One high source said the vessel had clearance papers for Hongkong and was apparently prepared to go to either the Antipodes or Hongkong. A member of the crew disclosed that





## Carrots And Potatoes Baked Together

By JUDITH WILSON

"AND of course—potatoes," is the way nine housewives in ten finish off their menu planning. This food then invariably turns up in the same old manner or within the limited range of whole boiled, mashed and plain baked potato.

Not condemning potatoes served in these every-day styles,

it does seem a pity to restrict one's culinary talents when there are so many interesting potato dishes waiting to be tried and enjoyed.

You can start by serving potato puffs, stuffed baked potatoes, potato pancakes, potatoes au gratin, hashed brown potatoes, German potatoes, Lyonnaise potatoes, scalloped potatoes or Franconian potatoes. Or if you want to combine two vegetables in the delicious dish, pictured above, try this:

### GOLDEN FLAKED RUSSETS

4 baked potatoes  
1/2 cup cream  
4 tablespoons butter  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper  
1 cup finely grated carrots  
Cut baked potatoes in half. Scoop out and reserve shells. Mash the middles with cream and butter and season with pepper and salt. Add shredded carrots. Pile lightly into shells and return to a very hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 5 to 10 minutes. Serves 6.

### BAKED STUFFED POTATOES

4 large potatoes  
2 tablespoons butter  
1/2 cup milk  
Salt and pepper  
Scrub potatoes. Bake in a very hot oven (450 degrees F.) about 50 minutes. Cut in half. Scoop out and reserve shells. Mash the middles with butter and milk; season to taste. Beat until fluffy. Fill potato shells and return to oven until lightly browned and thoroughly heated.

Scoop-out baked potato shells may be filled with creamed tuna, chicken, veal, shrimps or anything you please. Over this place a layer of a cooked vegetable—peas, carrots, asparagus or what have you. Then the well-seasoned mashed potato (prepared as suggested for baked stuffed potatoes) in a mountain to top the whole. Place a piece of butter on this. Pop potatoes into a moderately hot oven (350 degrees F.) to heat through and to brown.

### MEAT LOAF WITH POTATO STUFFING

1 1/2 lbs. ground beef  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
4 tablespoons salad oil  
2 tablespoons prepared mustard  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 slightly beaten egg  
1/4 cup milk  
1 cup soft bread crumbs  
Combine meat, lemon juice, salad oil, mustard, and salt. Mix thoroughly. Mix egg and milk and add to bread crumbs. Beat this to a smooth paste and add to meat mixture. Mix well. Place half the mixture in a greased 5 1/2 x 9 1/2 inch loaf pan. Cover with potato stuffing and top with remaining meat mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) one hour.

### POTATO STUFFING

1 cup mashed potatoes  
1 beaten egg  
2 tablespoons grated onion  
2 tablespoons melted fat or salad oil  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon sage  
1/4 teaspoon marjoram  
2 cups soft bread crumbs  
Combine mashed potatoes, egg, onion, fat, add seasonings; mix thoroughly. Add bread crumbs and mix.

## DRESSED AS POLE-SHOT

A NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD Birmingham youth dressed himself as a Polish soldier last August shot himself on the day Germany attacked Poland, recovered sufficiently to return home from hospital, but died from the wound five days later. At the inquest on Leonard Kinnman, of Aston-road, the verdict was:

Suicide while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

His mother, Leah Kinnman, said her son, who was fond of classical music, had fits of depression. Last August when dressed as a Polish soldier he marched about the home carrying a gun. Later he shot himself.

The gun was in two pieces. Her son must have mended it. When getting better he said he was sorry he had done it.

## Navy And White

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York—Come Spring, the navy and white formula is as inevitable as the first blush of robin. Polka dots, tried and true through the years, also burst into bloom and in turn women burst forth in suits, frocks or ensembles that are either black or navy with white.

From present indications it would seem that black is being out-striped for spring by bright and dark navy and a new shade which Bruyere calls Santorin, after an island in the Mediterranean. This is a vivid green-blue. Creed likes a bright navy and Piquet enjoys combining navy with red, even lining navy coats with red which brings to mind the rather important fact that coloured and contrasting linings are "in."

Patou seems to have scored with a series of black dresses over which one wears either a bright red or vivid green jacket.

The Paris openings favour the beige family and grays. Many of the beige shades shown by the Paris couturiers are between gray and beige, such as the "putty" which Creed uses, and the "sand" presented by Piquet. Both Creed and Patou show occasional costumes of subtle gray; gray mixtures are used by Piquet; beige or sand men's wear worsteds appear in O'Hara's tailcoats. Patou includes both gray and beige among the pastels recommended for morning wear. Americans regard the Paris showings of neutrals very much in line with the present vogue enjoyed here by gray.

Creed also shows yellows through mustard to tan. Pale maize, natural, and brown are advocated in summer suits; the mustard tones range from light, almost golden ones to the browns of French mustard. Tans appear in plaids in combination with soft reseda greens.

Fabrics remain in the fashion picture for early spring.



This youthful jacket in natural tone cotton is printed in motifs that portray film character. It is shown here with orange colour slacks with peg top pockets bound in blue and yellow.

## Puddings Without Sugar

HERE are some seasonable puddings which will save the sugar.

### Rothsack Pudding

Take a teaspoonful of flour and one of breadcrumbs, 3 tablespoonsful chopped suet, 2 tablespoonsful raspberry jam, about a teaspoonful of milk, half a teaspoonful each baking soda and vinegar.

Mix the flour, breadcrumbs and suet together in a basin, then stir in the jam and sufficient milk to make a soft dropping consistency. Moisten the soda with the vinegar, and stir thoroughly into the mixture.

### Marmalade Pudding

Have 4 ozs flour, 4 ozs bread-crumbs, 3 ozs suet, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1/4 teaspoonful salt, 4 tablespoonsful marmalade, 1 egg, milk to mix.

Mix all dry ingredients. Make a well in centre. Add the beaten egg and marmalade, together with sufficient milk to mix to a soft dropping consistency. Steam steadily 2 hours, and serve with marmalade sauce.

### Jam Fritters

These are great favourites with the children either for lunch or tea. Spread some slices of cut bread with marmalade and jam. Press each two slices together, and cut into neat fingers or squares. Dip either in their frying batter or in egg and milk, or even in milk only. Fry in hot fat till crisp and brown on both sides, then serve.

Egg Batter:—Required 1 teaspoonful flour, pinch salt, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful salad oil, or melted margarine, about 1 teaspoonful tepid water.

Sieve the flour and salt. Add the yolk and oil, then the tepid water gradually. Beat very thoroughly, having the batter of a coating consistency. Just before using fold in the white of egg, which has been beaten stiffly.

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## Compresses Relieve Sore Throats

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

THERE are endless uses of both hot and cold compresses. We generally suggest either a linen or a cotton towel for a cold compress, and when heat is preferred, we find a woollen flannel strip or square is needed. In any case, the method provides a simple, cheap, and always available or five minutes and then replaced.

natural remedy for all sorts of aches by a cold one for a moment, or the one's self, always keep one or both ends dry. Thus the cloth may be lifted from the hot-water, and wrung out by twisting the ends as hard as possible. Lay a dry towel next to the skin, apply the hot, moist material quickly, and cover over with more woollen or some fabric that will keep the heat in. The benefit of the hot air machine may be approximated by laying a hot water bottle, or an electric pad, over the whole, to continue the heat.

One must always be cautious in using any sort of electric equipment, however well insulated. Never leave the patient with an electrical appliance in contact with the body, electric manufacturers to the contrary. The hot pack itself needs watching, too, lest it be moistened, thus causing the skin to blister. The hot pack is left on for four

### Preparing Compress

These alternate packs are surprisingly helpful in case of sudden congestion like "sore throat" or an uncontrollable cough. They are valuable in relieving a sore throat or chest cold if used as soon as the symptoms become annoying. Rubbing liniments are used outside the wet pack to increase and conserve the heat. A full blanket pack, such as used in hospitals and asylums, require more than one person to manipulate and should be used only in cases where a pronounced reaction is desired, and where the physical strength is adequate.

While the use of compresses is really simple, care must be taken to keep the patient from chilling in changing the packs. The bed should be uncovered only a portion at a time and the area fully dried before exposing any other. All such treatments should be followed by complete rest. The effectiveness of the method is proven by the sense of relaxation and desire to sleep.

### Helpful To Colds



Illustrated at left is a hat type especially good for spring. It is a pillbox of seven Swiss braid, with rosettes of simulated roses of the braid posed across the front. It is suitable for wear with tailcoats and also for cocktail dresses.

At right, something new in snoods—a lighter, neater interpretation of this popular style. Straw-cloth smocking is anchored on a ribbon band that ties in a bow in front, has a small twisted back, snugging the head and leaving the top hair uncovered, but holding a long bob attractively in place. The snood is fashioned in white, red, blue and pastels, and is finding a notable popularity.

### ROTARY MEETING

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Rotary Club the speaker will be Mr. L. Starbuck and his subject "Exploring the Upper Atmosphere."

### PARIS INTERVIEW

Paris, Apr. 6. General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, has had a long interview with General Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in the Near East.—Reuter Bulletin.

## WE HIRED THE MONEY

(Continued from Page 6.)

means about 40 per cent. of America's Debt in the hands of British bondholders was repudiated.

And the stocks of gold in the United States, belonging to British companies and citizens, were taken over by the United States Treasury in exchange for paper dollars.

In London, on the other hand, gold holdings belonging to American banks, companies and individuals were not disturbed.

After this default of the United States in 1933, we come to the period of reconstruction in Britain. This went on peacefully, but only for a short time.

For by the autumn of 1933 it was plain that Britain was faced by a menace much grimmer and more serious than any financial trouble. The menace of Germany, rearming fast, preaching war, preparing for battle.

Britain was, therefore, compelled to collect, to husband, to hold fast all the gold she could possibly mobilise against the day of war.

And there she stands, at this hour of battle array. She has gold reserves, no doubt very considerable, but all destined for shipment to the United States. There she will pay with her accumulated resources in exchange for weapons of war.

THERE is no reflection on the United States in this narrative. It is a concise account by one who has been through these events, told in the hope that it may modify criticism in the American continent.

It is desirable, too, that explanations of British policy should be made to the Canadian public.

The account is written at a moment when Britain faces new and terrible dangers, in a cause whose victory will be a triumph for all men who love freedom and democracy. It is written in the complete and absolute conviction that Britain will emerge from these present trials to resume her ancient security, to pursue peaceful occupations, and to rise again to financial might, meeting her obligations without destroying the livelihood of her people and the prosperity of the world.

## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

### 50 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1890.  
Since 1800 the population of Europe has almost doubled itself. Then the population was 170,000,000; in 1830, 210,000,000; in 1860, 280,000,000; in 1880, 331,000,000; in 1888, 350,000,000; in 1890 it was 360,000,000.

The ten-cent fares charged for Chinese passengers from Canton are inducing a host of bad characters to come aboard and crime is becoming alarmingly rife.

### 25 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1915.  
A memorial, signed by numerous prominent business men, has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging prohibition as absolutely vital to a quick ending of the war.

### 10 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1930.  
Important recommendations regarding the size and armament of submarines are being made by the First Committee of the Naval Conference to the next Plenary Session. It carried into effect all Powers party to the agreement will be allowed only three submarines up to 2,800 tons each, these having a six inch gun. All other submarines must be of 2,000 tons and carry a gun not larger than five inch.

With regard to submarine warfare, the Powers will be asked to make a declaration that in their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface war vessels are subject, and that the passengers, crew and ship's papers must be put in a place of safety before a submarine regarding the armaments of Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

### 5 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1935.  
It is believed that Britain will join the Franco-Russian defensive pact and co-operate with Italy in a plan to revise the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. Germain regarding the armaments of Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

Lt. Colonel Valentine R. Burkhardt, M.C., D.S.O., First Grade, China Command with effect as from the autumn. This announcement was made to-day.

"I am an anti-Christian heathen and proud of it," declared the 70 year old Field Marshal von Ludwig, in a birth-day interview, given to-day.  
He gave it as his opinion that any limitation of armaments was immoral. The re-introduction of conscription in Germany guaranteed peace, he believed.

## Banned Dancer In 'Granny's Nightie'

MOLLY HAIR, the 18-year-old ballet dancer, who was recently banned from appearing at a troop concert appearing in London.  
She was presented on the stage of the Metropolitan Theatre, Edgware-road.

The ban was imposed in her home town, Penarth, Glamorgan.  
Women churchgoers thought that her appearance in a Methodist church hall wearing ballet dress was objectionable.

Miss Hair showed the offending dress, which she is seen wearing in the picture on the right.

"Grandmother's nightie," she calls it.

"I am afraid I must sound rather dull," she said. "I don't smoke, I don't drink and I am not in love."  
"My hobbies apart from dancing, which I have done since I was six, are singing and playing the piano."  
At her London performances Molly wears "Grandmother's nightie," and dances a ballet of her own invention to the music of Chopin played by Rudolph Foort on his mammoth organ.

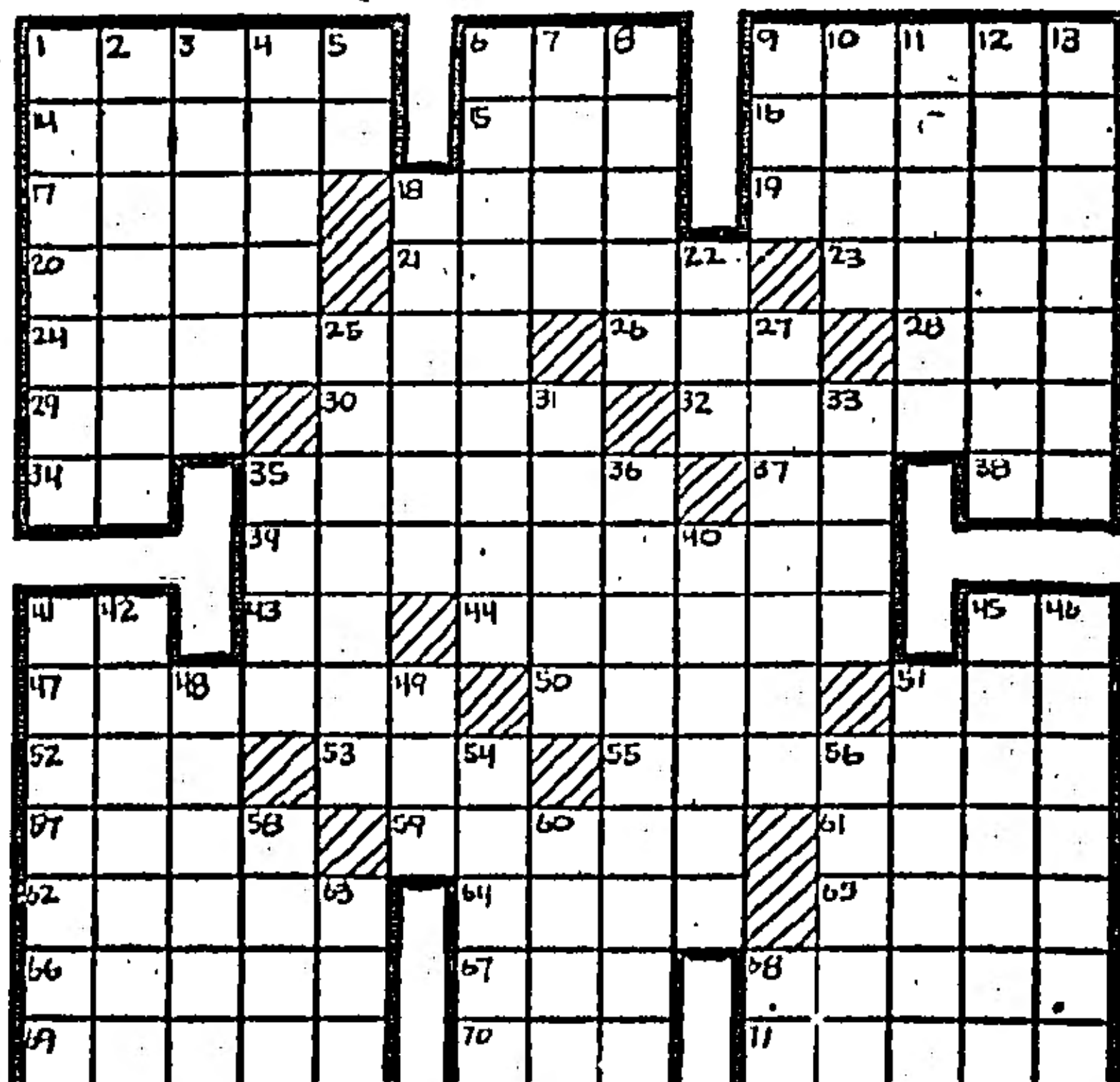
Next day she has a night off, and goes back to Penarth to appear at a rival concert she has organised for the troops herself.

"The troops like me, even if the old women don't," she said.

## Crossword Puzzle

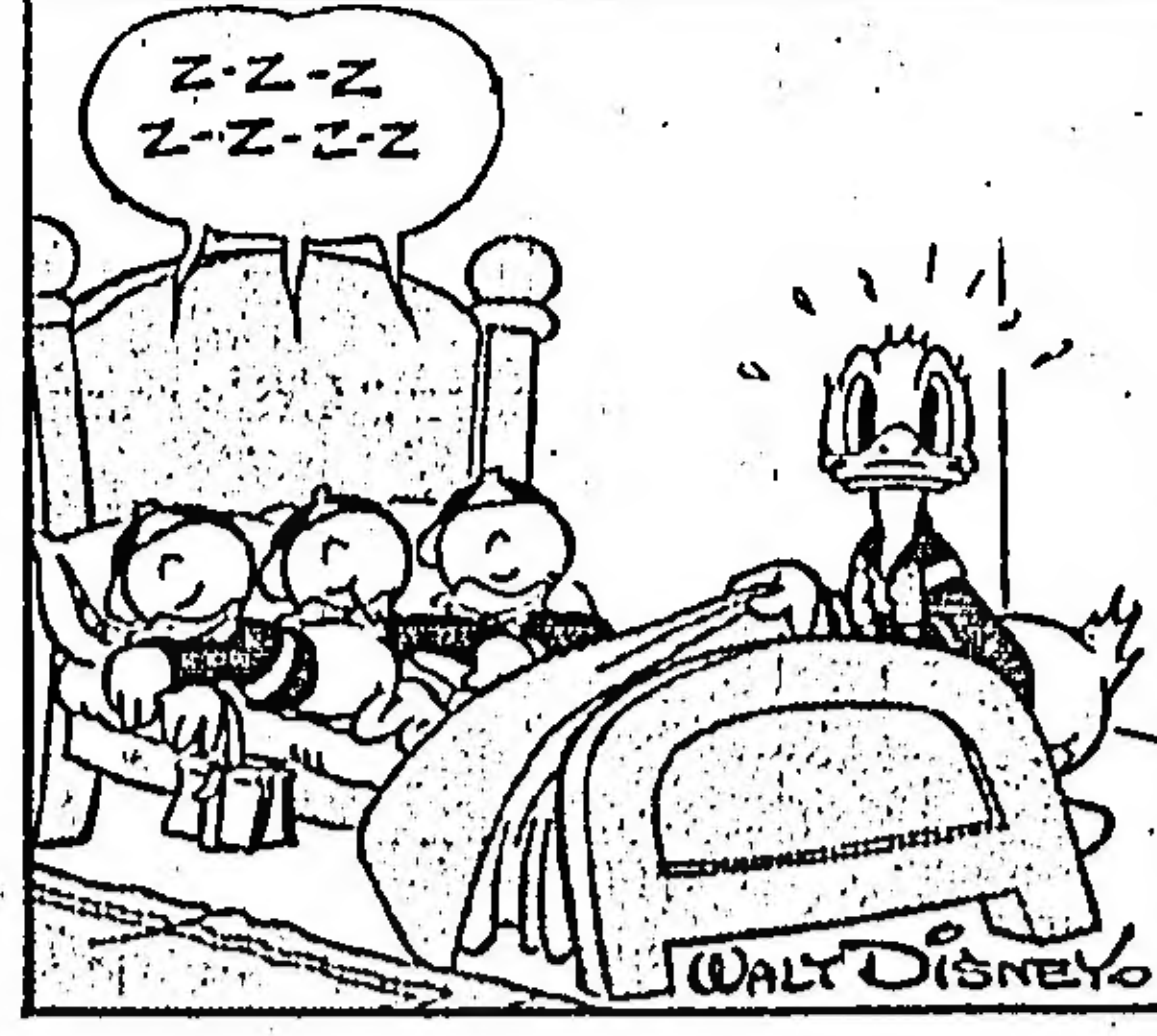
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS													DOWN																									
1-Select group	2-Conceding that	3-Reason of failure	4-Steely fruit	5-Rodent	6-Genre of the oar	7-Formal dance	8-Device for holding	9-Corridor	10-Diverting	11-Finished	12-Indian fish	13-Gleaming warden	14-Peakless bird	15-Title of respect	16-Exclamation	17-Defect (col.)	18-Mineral in radio	19-Corrector	20-Live	21-Reds: down	22-Quartz anticite	23-Unit of scale	24-Type of mankind	25-Burnt	26-Afternoon meal	27-Itoucus	28-Heads end	29-Slayer	30-Anker	31-Homeric epic	32-Epic poetry	33-Wing-shaped	34-Incline	35-Religious woman	36-To the left	37-Aromatic plant	38-Donkey	39-Group of animals





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## FOUR WIVES COST HIM £1,000,000

WIVES are an expensive hobby for Tommy Manville, American playboy and asbest multi-millionaire. Four of them have cost him £1,000,000. Now he's looking for a fifth, and permanent, wife.

He makes these confessions in his autobiography.

He says he has so much money—£6,000,000—that if he spent £200 daily until he is 80 he would still have hundreds of thousands left.

And he claims that he isn't as crazy as most people think, because he turned the £2,000,000 dollars left to him into 30,000,000 by skilful investment.

His six gorgeous starry-eyed blonde secretaries cost £200 weekly.

He has whiskey for breakfast and his house, which cost £60,000, is guarded night and day by six armed men to keep away kidnappers. "My bitter moods always grow mellow when my secretaries are

close by to give a little consolation, though this form of solace costs 1,000 dollars a week," says Manville.

He admits that he sleeps in white silk pyjamas in a bed which has scarlet sheets and pillows, and claims that he has worked as a labourer in a construction gang.

### Billiards Champion Divorced

Mrs. Florence Enid Davis, of Chesterfield, has been granted a decree nisi at Derby Assizes, because of misconduct by her husband, Mr. Joe Davis, the billiards champion.

## Eight British Women from Inside Germany

## THEY RETURN FROM THE LAND OF FEAR

## NAZIS' PRISONERS TELL THEIR STORY

London.

PENNILESS, the clothes they wore all they possessed in the world, eight British women and two children arrived at Gravesend last month in a Dutch boat, from Rotterdam.

For the last four months they have been imprisoned in Germany and Nazi Poland since war broke out.

I saw them come off the boat, tired, with thin, drawn cheeks from lack of proper food—and frightened.

You have heard of the fear of the Gestapo. These women have met it. A railway official came up to them for their passports. He was polite. He had a kindly face.

"Your passports, please," he said in an ordinary civil voice.

Without question their hands darted to their purse-bags. Obediently they let him have their passports. And then one of them laughed, a nervous laugh that ended shakily in relief.

"We shall get them back, of course? Yes, yes, of course. I was forgetting—we are in England now."

Some of them have homes to go to, some have not. Mrs. M. Pearce, Polish-born, was being met by her son, who lives in Tanza-road, N.W., and whom she has not seen for nine years. Miss Mary Rundstein and her sister Sarah were born in England but have not lived here since they were babies. They have no relatives here.

but This Is England

"We shall find work," they said confidently. Mrs. Maude Vickery knows no one in this country. And she will not be able to find work. She is 70 and paralysed. She was married from the boat in a bath chair.

"I have not been in England for 30 years, but it is home," she said simply.

Miss Edith Allen, one of three English women teachers in Cracow and known everywhere in Poland, told me what it was like to be interned in Germany.

**Nuremberg Nightmare**  
"We were in nine prisons altogether," she said, "as we were taken from one place to another."

"Nuremberg was like a nightmare. The beds were not clean. We had to get rid of our bugs before we could go down to sleep."

"It was here they stripped us. A woman wardress supervised the search, but there were four male warders who were there all the time looking on."

Miss Edith Allen acted as interpreter. She can speak four languages, French, English, German, and Russian.

Three Jewish girls of the party, Polly Eder and Sarah and Mary Rundstein were told by Nazi guards that they would be put up against a wall.

"We shall then shoot you," explained the guards, "and when you are dead we shall make soup out of you."

**How Nazis Joke**  
The girls were terrified, even when they came to understand that this was just the Nazi way of making a little joke.

Yesterday, terrified still, they clung to Miss Ida Daniels, who was the mother of the party. She had a pack of cards and taught them to play "Seven."

"It amused the children," she told me. "We did what we could to keep them happy."

The two children are nine-year-old Richard and 12-year-old Alexander, sons of Mrs. Sophie Brown, a Polish girl of 27, who married a South African in Cracow.

She had a job as a manufacturer. She has never been to England before. But as the train slid into London she clutched her two children and pointed through the darkness.

"Lon-don! Lon-don," she cried. "Richard and Alexander, both sucking oranges, shrieked with excitement."

"Lon-don," they echoed.

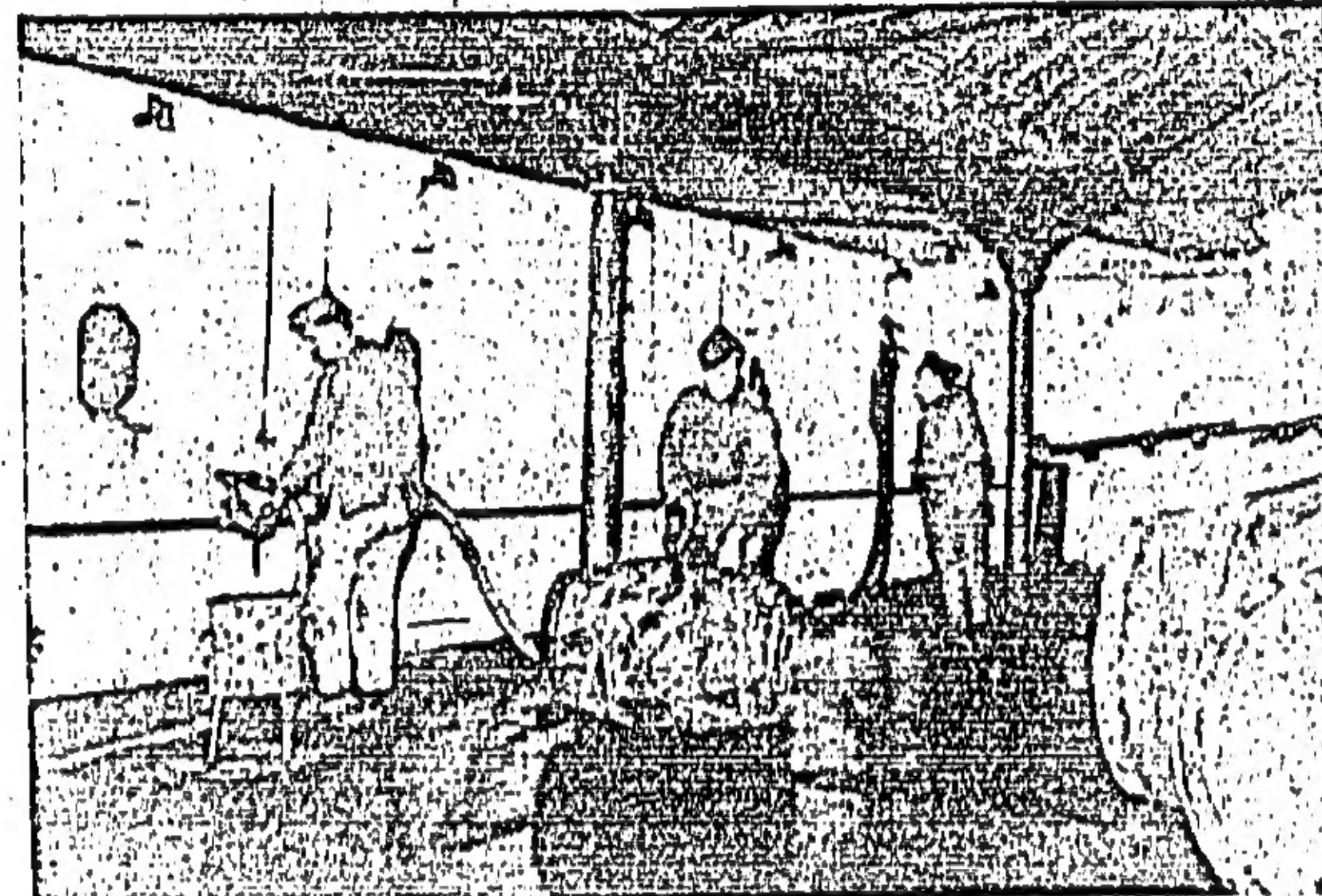
Adventure was before them. Only fear, hunger, misery, lay behind.

One member of the party, Miss Joy Rogers, 21-year-old revue dancer, of Westcliff-on-Sea, did not return with them.

She left them at Rotterdam, saying someone had promised to take her to England by plane.

## GOOD WINE FOR THE TROOPS

## 17, Must Not Meet Soldiers



RESERVES of Army wine being tapped for despatch in barrels to estimants behind the lines in France.—French Official War Photograph.

A GIRL of seventeen was banned from going out with soldiers by Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmorland) magistrates.

She was Nellie Rutter, of Tramlane, who was found guilty of stealing a pound note.

Binding her over, the chairman, Mrs. F. Pearson, said: "that the magistrates had decided to add these conditions: She must not go out with soldiers; must not stay out after ten o'clock at night; must not frequent public-houses."

"The magistrates feel," added Mrs. Pearson, "that many young people are getting into loose ways. Not for years have we had cases of this kind, and we must protect you against temptations."

## Seymours Were A Funny Lot

THE Seymours were a funny lot—including the unfortunate Jane, who lost her head in more than one way to Henry VIII.

It was excessive vanity, rather than undue ambition, which was to account for the unfavourable impression made by the later Seymours on their contemporaries. Mr. Bernard Falk points out in his new book, "The Naughty Seymours" (Hutchinson, 18s.).

Charles Seymour, the sixth Duke of Somerset, for example, "was pompous to the point of ridicule."

"77" Wed "15"

Once, when his second wife tapped him coquettishly with her fan, he chided her for familiarity: "Madam, my first Duchess was a Percy and she never took such a liberty!"

Matrimonially, they did well for themselves. "If they married for love," says Mr. Falk acceptably, "they were careful to see that their partners had substantial rentals or dowries."

Some of them married late. There was Henry Seymour, who was quite a "card." He married a 15-years-old girl when he was 77.

## "Owd Sammy" Of Lancashire

SIR Samuel Brighouse, Britain's oldest coroner, and affectionately known as "Owd Sammy," who died at the age of ninety at his home in Derby Street, Ormskirk, Lancashire, had been the Southwest Lancashire coroner for fifty-six years.

For the past two years he had been confined to his bedroom, but carried on his work up to the last.

Sir Samuel smoked no fewer than twenty cigars a day. Some of his sayings were:

"I enjoy every minute of every day."

"I've never gone out of my way to avoid a pint of beer."

"To acquire happiness take an interest in your fellow creatures and they will take an interest in you."

Sir Samuel was born at Latham, Ormskirk. He was the last coroner in England chosen by the votes of the freeholders, being elected in January, 1884.

cost £8,000 per battery to buy. And you can send a battalion of heavy tanks clattering into action for a mere £200,000.—Associated Press.

Baronet "Either Fool Or Rogue"

A baronet was described by Mr. Registrar can, at London Bankruptcy Court, as "either a fool or a rogue."

He refused an application for discharge by Sir John Corbin Chubb, of St. Mary's Abbotts Court, W.

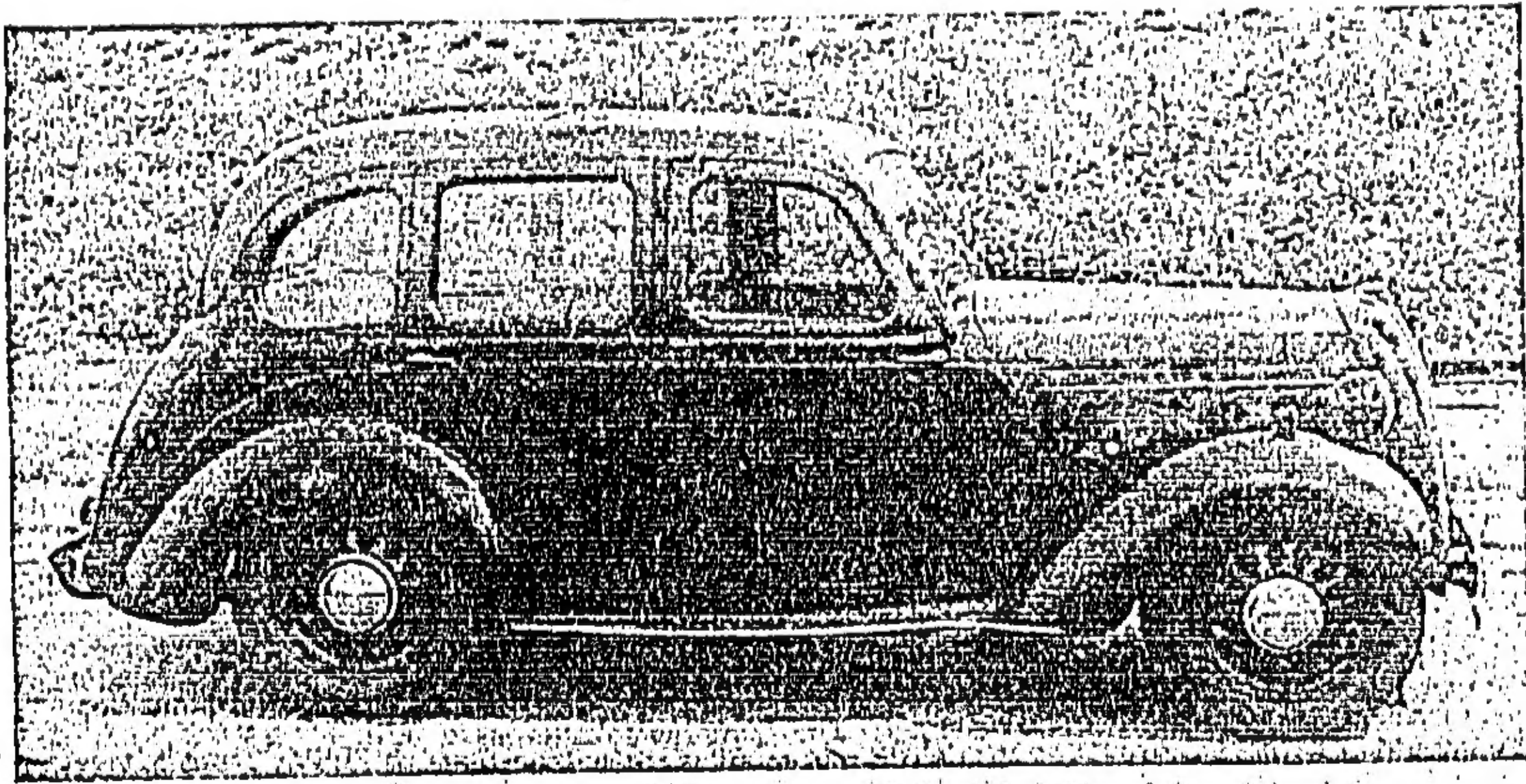
Sir John was given liberty to apply again in three years' time, the Registrar saying: "In the meantime, he might lead a decent, honest life."

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## Soldier Wants A Radio Wedding

LOVE that leaps the Atlantic may be a bone of contention for lawyers and clergy.

It certainly is so in the case of Sergt. Charles Chevalier, French Canadian soldier now serving in England, who wants to be married by radio telephone to Vicky Quesnel, aged 19, of Montreal.

Bishop Nelligan, Chief Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, says the long-distance marriage can take place—but a man must stand proxy for the Sergeant Chevalier.

Church law says that the physical presence of the bride and bridegroom before the priest is essential, although a proxy may be permitted in certain circumstances.

**He Wants Radio**  
But Sergeant Chevalier says, "No other man is going to take my place at my wedding ceremony."

That is why he wants a radio wedding. But here both lawyers and priests rise up with objections. The province of Quebec, in which the bride lives, observes old-style French law, which is quite different from English law.

A Quebec lawyer says: "I have never heard of a marriage by proxy taking place in Quebec, and I seriously question whether it can be done. Quebec law requires a competent official and in this province a competent official means a Priest or Minister of Religion. There is no such thing in Quebec as a civil marriage."

In general, the Courts of Quebec will recognise as valid a marriage which is recognised as valid by the Church to which the parties belong.

"If the Roman Catholic Church would recognise a proxy marriage by radio as valid there is just a possibility that the Courts would also recognise it as valid under Roman Catholic law."

**But Where?**  
Even if all these difficulties could be overcome, the radio-telephone wedding would still be a legal headache.

Would it have taken place in England, in Canada, or halfway across the 3,000 mile radio-beam linking the two parties?

Canada House legal experts will sit down to puzzle the matter out. "If it can't be done we shall have to wait until we can meet," said Sergt. Chevalier. "But I want to be married before I go further overseas."

And black-haired Vicky told a Montreal correspondent: "I love Charles, and I am willing to marry him by proxy or any other way."



SERG. CHEVALIER

## The Colonel Who Was Unfit

LIEUT.-COL. Patrick John Reeves was 52. But he still wanted to do his bit. Then a Medical Board decided that he was unfit for further service.

So Colonel Reeves shot himself.

At the inquest in a Northern Command station the verdict was that he killed himself while the state of his mind was unbalanced.

The coroner (Dr. F. R. Eddison) said: "Here we have an officer who, as far as age was concerned, was beginning to turn the corner, and felt he was of no use."

TO ATTACK

—£28,400

FRANCE'S Armament Minister, M. Rene Dautry, has worked out what it costs to maintain the Maginot Line with "Nothing to report."

In an hour of attack, he reckons, an infantry division uses £28,400 in munitions and petrol alone.

"Slight artillery activity." Five minutes of that on a 3,000-yard front represents £1,700. One burst from a 76mm. anti-aircraft gun blows up £23. Seventy-five millimetre field guns



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BURNETT'S  
CELEBRATED  
LONDON  
DRY GIN**

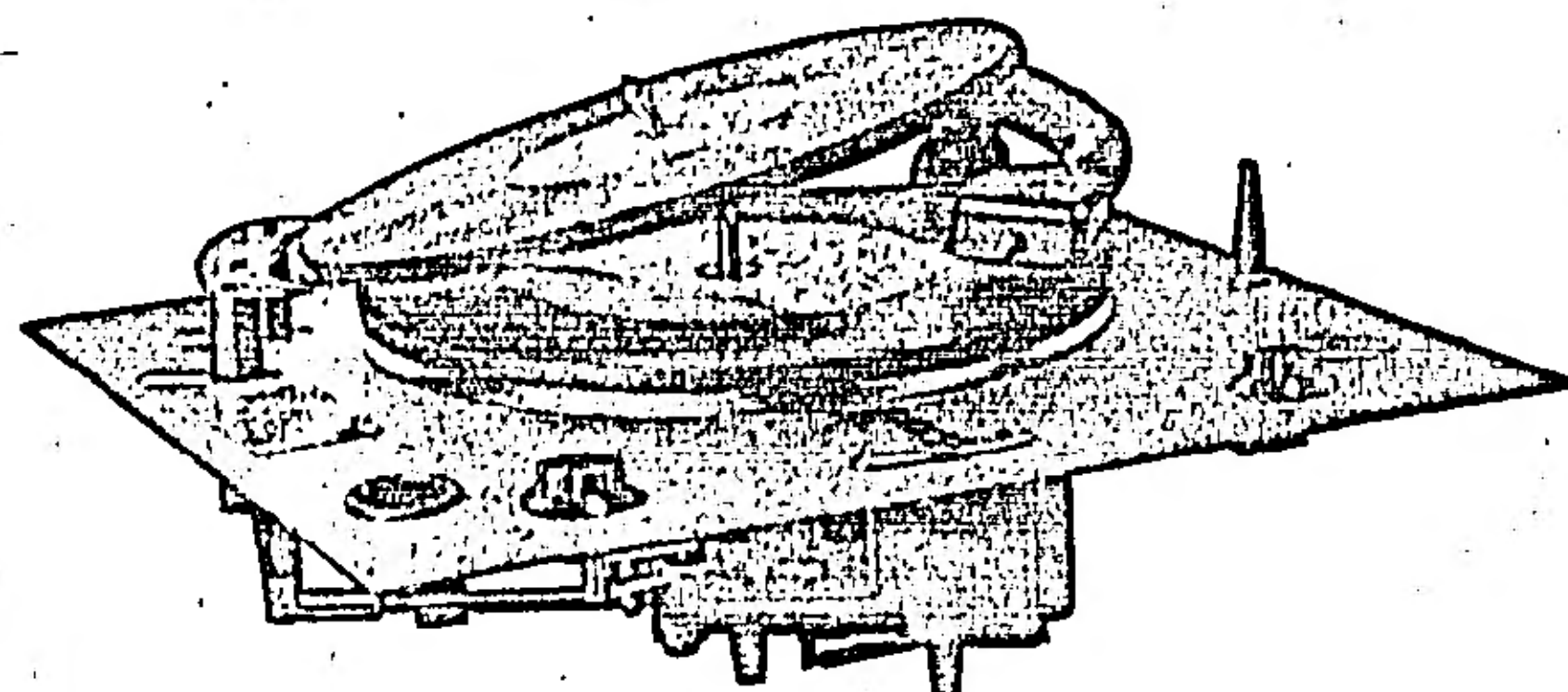


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**The  
Hongkong Telegraph.**  
Monday, April 8, 1940.

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### The War Goes On

As we enter upon the eighth month of the war we have plenty of reason for satisfaction with the balance of advantage during the seven undramatic months that are behind us. Nothing could have served us better than this long respite in which to marshal our resources. When Goebbels boasts that a neutral traveller in Germany would scarcely observe any difference from peace conditions, he is apparently all unconscious that this is precisely Germany's weakness. If there is little difference it is because little difference was possible. Hitler had years ago harnessed the whole activity of the nation to the furtherance of his deliberate design of launching war on Europe at a moment chosen by himself. Thus, long before the war began the country was already working almost at the maximum pitch of which it was capable. With ourselves, on the other hand, it was only after the emergency had actually burst upon us that we seriously took in hand the task of keying up our economy to war pitch and effecting the painful transition from peace to war conditions. We have made immense strides during this invaluable seven months of "quiet war," and with every day that passes we come nearer to overhauling the enemy. From now onwards the Blitzkrieg, whenever it comes, will find us both in a relative and in an absolute sense immeasurably better prepared than on September 3, 1939.

Another gain to be registered is the strangulation, none the less sure for being slow, which the British and French navies are inflicting on the enemy, despite his every frantic effort to wriggle out of the toils. We, on our part, are in a position to trade freely with every one of those 10 neutrals and with the whole of the rest of the world besides.

By his utter contempt for every rule of law and every prescription of humanity in the conduct of the war, Hitler had made his regime more universally loathed, if that were possible, than it already was in the last phase of the peace. For him it is a disastrous miscalculation that he is fighting at all after seven months, having been confidently assured by Ribbentrop that Britain and France would lay down the sword after a brief campaign and leave him in possession of the field to pull off another of his "miracles." Realising now that victory is beyond his grasp, he is behaving like a ferocious beast at bay. On our side the essential thing is to remember that, though at bay, he still has plenty of fight left in him. We must not surrender to any foolish notion that victory can be "cheaply won" or that it will not demand the last ounces of effort and of sacrifice. The unity and power of our Empire as displayed are indeed majestic, and our great French ally is a tower of strength, but though the final attainment of our goal is certain we must gird our loins for a long and arduous journey.

Britain's debt to America has long been a subject of controversy in the United States. Criticism of Britain has been severe.

Yet, that criticism arises entirely out of misconception and misunderstanding. It is only necessary to give authoritative explanation of the difficulties in order to dissipate the violent attacks on the British Exchequer that spring from ignorance.

FIRST of all, dealing with the history of the Debt and the Settlement, it is easy for me to give an account, although much prejudice existed at the time.

In 1922 the Debt amounted more or less to 4,000 million dollars.

The money was borrowed from the United States after America entered the war, and at the time when questions of settlement arose other countries owed Britain 8,000 million dollars.

Now, when peace came to the world the belief was general in Britain that the United States did not expect or exact a settlement.

This conviction was due to the utterance of President Wilson, who had said that there was to be no profit from the war, and in April 1917, addressing both Houses of Congress, declared that "we seek no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make."

THE declaration was in harmony with other statements by American public men.

Speakers in Congress had strengthened the conception in Britain that, in America's eyes, the Debt was a contribution made by the United States to a common cause. Here are some typical utterances made at the time the Debt was incurred.

Senator McCumber: "We ought to be mighty liberal in the expenditure of money when we can take no part in the real battle, which to-day is the battle of the American people."

Senator Smoot: "Every dollar expended under the provisions of this Bill will be for the benefit of the United States."

Senator Kenyon: "I hope that one of these loans will never be paid, and that we will never ask that it be paid. I never want to see this Government ask France to return the loan we may make her."

Senator Cummins: "I am perfectly willing to give to any of the Allied nations the money which they need to carry on our war, for it is now our war. I would give it just as freely as I would to equip our army or to maintain our navy."

Congressman Mondell: "We can (by the advance) effectively, and in the immediate future, arm, strengthen, and support those who are, since our declaration of war, fighting our battles."

Congressman Mann: "I think it is our highest duty in the making of war to give aid to those who are fighting the enemy against whom we have declared war."

Congressman Fordney: "Their (the advances) only purpose is to aid them in the best way possible to fight our battles across the sea, without calling upon our men to go there."

Congressman Madden: "We are starting out to win a victory as I understand it, to maintain American rights, and if we can maintain American rights by furnishing money to somebody willing to fight our battles for ourselves, we ought to do it."

THERE were other public utterances by prominent Americans in the same vein. For example, General Pershing has said:—

"If it had not been that the Allies were able to hold the lines for fifteen months after we had entered the war, hold them with the support of the loans we made, the war might have been lost. We scarcely realised what those loans meant to them and to us."

"It seems to me that there is some middle ground where we should bear a certain part of the expense in maintaining the Allies' armies on the front while we were preparing, instead of calling all this money a loan and insisting upon its repayment. We were responsible. We gave the money knowing it would be used to hold the Boche until we could prepare. Fifteen months think of it."

# WE HIRED THE MONEY

by Lord Beaverbrook

Here is the second in a series of articles by Lord Beaverbrook, exclusive to the "Hongkong Telegraph" in Hongkong, revealing the truth about the American debt settlement.

It has been sent to newspapers of the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the world.

It appears in the principal newspapers of the capitals of the Dominions and the United States.

The article has also been circulated in pamphlet form to senators and legislators in all parts of the Empire and every State of the American Union.

Copies of this pamphlet will be obtainable free of all charge on written application to the Daily Express Office, Fleet-Street, E.C.4.

Clearly there is a great contrast between Pershing's view and that expressed by President Coolidge. For, while Coolidge said: "They hired the money," Pershing says, in effect, "We hired the soldiers."

Pershing and the American legislators in 1917 envisaged the war as a joint undertaking. If that is how we must regard it, then the burden was unequally distributed. Figures drawn from an American source illustrate this:—

The gross cost of the war in percentage of the national wealth was:—

Great Britain	34.49
America	8.07
The annual cost of the war in percentage of national income was:—	
Great Britain	30.92
America	15.50

The battle deaths in percentage of population were:—

Great Britain	1.44
America	0.05

With such utterances and such facts in their minds the British delegates at the Peace Conference formed high hopes of the American attitude towards the Debts.

IT must be said that the American official spokesmen did nothing then to encourage this British opinion.

At the same time, the American attitude towards reparations gave, by inference, a measure of support to British optimism.

Britain asked that "war costs" should be included in the bill for reparations to be presented to Germany. The American representatives said that only compensation for "war damage" could be asked from the Germans. The American point of view, pressed with vigour, prevailed.

Now the debts to the United States were plainly one of the "war costs" of the Allied Powers. The United States was therefore impairing its debtor's power to pay. And, by preventing the British claim on Germany for those "war costs," the Americans allowed the inference to be drawn that the Debt might be regarded as a dead letter.

There was surprise, then, when, a few years later, the Americans began to press for settlement of the Debt.

In fact, in 1919, when President Wilson's Administration was still in office, Americans in New York, especially American business men, made it plain in their representations over and over again that the payment of private debts by Britain to the United States would discharge Britain's obligations.

Nothing was expected from the accumulated war debts for many years to come.

It must not be supposed that it is urged or alleged that these representations interfered with or impaired the United States Government's right to claim repayment of the Debt.

They did, however, create confidence in Britain that reconstruction would go forward without any interference on account of these responsibilities.

It was only when the change of administration came in the United States in the year 1921 that the demand for settlement of the Debt began to be pressed upon Britain.

The first American request for a funding of the Debt was not made until 1922, and Mr. Andrew Mellon was responsible for the decision to press for a settlement of the issue.

WHEN the pressure was being put on the British Government to take up the question, Lord Balfour, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Government wrote a Note.

In it he said, in effect, what we owe to the United States arises from the money which others have borrowed from us. We have been only the intermediaries.

Now this was a mis-statement. Britain had been in the position not of an intermediary, but of a banker who received deposits and made loans.

But the mistake was Balfour's mistake. It was not the error of the British nation.

The Note was written at a time when Balfour was growing very old. His usefulness had passed. And Britain should not be held responsible for his statement. It should not be held against the British people.

Yet Britain has never had a fair consideration of the argument in the Balfour Note because of the mis-statement.

American opinion was concerned with the mis-statement and not with the argument.

THERE now came a change of Premiership in Britain and a general election. Lloyd George went out. Bonar Law came to power.

Under pressure from Washington, he sent Mr. Baldwin to negotiate in the United States. But he gave him directions to return after making an examination of the position. He made his own views perfectly plain:—

A settlement must depend on some other method of satisfying the United States than the transfer of money.

The Debt could not be paid in gold. Britain had no gold to send. It could not be paid in an increased sale of British goods. The United States would not take more goods.

And it could not be settled by means of the trade balance. For the trade balance was against Britain. Bonar Law's position was that of a debtor willing to pay but requiring that payment must be adjusted, both in form and amount, to the debtor's capacity to pay.

This principle has since been adopted by the United States. In 1925, the United States War Debt Commission stated that the capacity to pay should be taken into account in considering the funding of foreign debts.

This was what Bonar Law asked for. It has sometimes been said—although Bonar Law did not deal with this possibility—that Britain should part with other assets in settlement of the debt. For instance, Bermuda and the British possession in the Caribbean.

Without discussing the merits of this proposal from the British standpoint, let it be said at once that no United States Government has ever been willing to open up negotiations on such a basis. Every succeeding President has opposed any such acquisition. The American Administration do not want any more island possessions. The case when the Danish Islands were purchased by the United States for 25 million dollars has long since passed.

The President of the United States prefers to leave the responsibility for the Caribbean Islands with the British Government.

SO Bonar Law, as I have said, never considered the transfer of British islands to United States ownership, and he gave no instructions on that point to his emissaries.

But, when Baldwin left for the United States Bonar Law made the position that Britain could pay only according to its capacity perfectly clear to the American Ambassador, and also in public statements to the American newspapers. He deliberately called in a newspaper reporter on the eve of Baldwin's departure to make his views plain to the people of the United States.

Baldwin went to Washington. He discussed a settlement involving a negotiation of the Debt by means of money payments. This was impossible. It meant a transfer of about 230 millions of gold a year. And Britain had in hand only £125 millions of gold coin and bullion. This was less than the pre-

war gold stock, held at that time by the public as well as the Bank.

Any depletion of it was quite impossible in a country where the gold still prevailed, where the note issue was based on gold values.

Baldwin was forbidden by his instructions from making a settlement. He was permitted only to discuss terms.

But he went further than his instructions. He recommended a settlement.

He did not wait to consult his Cabinet colleagues in Britain. When he came home he made a statement on his arrival at Southampton that the terms he brought back were the best that could be got and ought to be accepted.

By doing so he committed his colleagues to the settlement. A political crisis followed at once. Baldwin had either to get his settlement through or resign. Having made his statement there was no way out. His resignation meant the break-up of the Government.

That was the position that confronted Bonar Law. If he maintained his opposition to the Baldwin settlement his Cabinet would split. And there would be another general election, with his Conservative Party divided and shattered at the polls.

Most of Bonar Law's colleagues were in favour of the settlement. The weight of Cabinet opinion was on that side. And those of his political friends who opposed the settlement were handicapped by the fact that Bonar Law was in bad health. They could not subject him to the stresses and strains of a political struggle.

So Bonar Law was prevailed upon to accept the Baldwin position under protest.

It has often been represented that I was the only opponent of the settlement at that time. This is not so. There were others, including Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Reginald McKenna, and Mr. J. M. Keynes.

WITHIN the short space of eight years, after the Baldwin settlement, when some 2,000 million gold dollars had been transferred by Britain to the United States, a financial crisis broke out in Britain, as it was bound to do sooner or later.

A great run took place. Foreigners removed their balances. The Treasury continued to pay. It borrowed fifty million pounds from France and the United States. But the run continued. And in the end Britain was compelled to abandon the gold standard. There was no gold left.

The Debt, of course, was not repudiated. But there was a failure to pay, due simply to the bankruptcy of the British Treasury and the disappearance of the gold. It was bankruptcy, not repudiation. It was a misfortune to go bankrupt. It was not a crime.

The situation had arisen of which Bonar Law had clearly and emphatically warned the United States at the time the settlement was made.

Britain and the United States had a joint responsibility for depleting the British Treasury. From the making of the settlement to the failure to pay, 2,000 million dollars of money had been transferred from Britain to the United States in Debt instalments.

The United States knew the debtor's condition, and yet exacted payment of the Debt. In the end, debtor and creditor shared the responsibility for emptying the British till.

There were left the goods on British shelves. The creditor did not take these. He did not want them. The United States had plenty of goods on her own shelves. The trouble was she could not get buyers for them.

Nor would the United States take American securities in the hands of British investors. The last thing in the world she wanted was to have those securities liquidated at a time when the American market was falling heavily.

Indeed, it was looked on as an unfriendly act if foreigners offered to sell American securities on the New York market.

And this was a view which was strongly pressed upon Britain by the Americans.

But now came another chapter in the story of misfortune. Financial collapse in the United States. This was different from the British crisis. The United States experienced financial disaster at a time when the country had plenty of money. She had lots of gold in her vaults. When the crash came gold stocks amounted to 4,000 million dollars.

When the crisis was over, the United States, although she had gone off the gold standard, had increased her holding of gold.

REMEMBER the distinction between the British crisis, when the gold was all gone and British credit was ruined, and the American crisis, when the gold amounted to 4,000 million dollars, and had increased in 1934, when the crisis was over, to 8,000 millions.

But in face of this large stock of gold, 4,000 millions in gold dollars, British citizens who held American bonds pledging payment in gold dollars were required to take paper dollars, after these paper dollars had fallen heavily in value. By this

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



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АРВИ



# MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

## EASTERN GAIN RUNNERS-UP POSITION

### Hongkong F.C. Unfortunate to Lose

#### By Odd Goal in Five At Happy Valley

(By "Rox")

Eastern secured the runners-up of the First Division League when they defeated Club three goals to two at the Club ground yesterday. They were very fortunate in winning the match as there were occasions when it was thought Club would gain a surprise win.

Lau Hin-hon played a sound enough game when called upon, but this was seldom. Cheng Ying-kuen and Tsang Chung-wan made the mistake of underestimating their opponents and came very near losing the match for Eastern. In the second half they firmed up and with the aid of the halves managed to stem the raids of Club.

Lau Shih-tsang, Hsu King-sing and Woo-tsang played a sound game throughout. In the second half they forced the pace and kept the forwards constantly supplied with beautiful passes, at the same time they kept strict vigilance over the Club forwards.

Hsu Ching-to was given little room to move, and was constantly under the eye of Gratton and Strange. He scored two goals for Eastern, the second being a last minute affair. Eastern drew on their second string, Chong Kam-chuen, who was seen to good advantage at times. He, too, received the attention of Gratton and Eardley, and was able at times to be of some use to his other forwards.

Lee Tuck-kee was under the surveillance of Forrow who dogged his every step with the result that his shots at goal had to be hasty affairs, which accounted for his inaccuracy. Cheung Kam-hui appeared to rely too much on himself and spoiled many chances for Eastern in the first half. In the second half he realised his shortcomings, and Chung Yung-sum was far from being the starved winger that he was in the first.

#### ODELL IN FORM

ODELL gave a magnificent performance in goal for Club. He saved several first class shots in fine style. He lacked the judgment which will come with time and should develop into a really fine custodian.

Strange towered over his partner Eardley, who was better at spilling than intercepting. Time and again Strange would come over to stop Tau, without, however, entirely neglecting his charge. His amazing speed carried him across the field to clear, block or intercept successfully. Gratton was the better of the two wing halves, clearing strongly, if inaccurately, and spilling cleanly. Henderson was inclined to bluster, and his spilling and intercepting was blindly performed. Forrow was easily the best half. He covered Darky effectively and did a great deal to help Henderson out with Cheung. He found time to send his forwards some nice passes and followed them up cleverly.

#### A HARD GAME

'GALLOPING GHOST' Wilson played an exceedingly hard game at centre. What he lacked in technique and ball control, he made up for in large spirit. He scored a nice goal for Club. Pryde worked very hard to keep his forwards together and was given excellent support by Bickford, who showed signs of being a valuable inside man for Club. Kennard and Smith, wingers for Club, are recruits from Central British School. Kennard was the harder worker, but sadly lacked understanding of Pryde's play. Smith hardly tried, and was, consequently, continually being robbed of the ball. He scored a freak

#### SPORT ADVTS.

##### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 20th April, 1940 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 11th April, 1940.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

#### LUCKY CASH SWEEP WINNERS ON SATURDAY

RACE 1		
No. 3640	\$2238.00	
No. 1258	639.00	
No. 3330	319.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 1655, 4731, 3597, 3525, 2435, 308, 3735, 2025, 701.		
RACE 2		
No. 4602	\$2574.00	
No. 3019	733.00	
No. 4007	377.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 3550, 1450, 2291, 1073, 1045, 3324, 1252.		
RACE 3		
No. 1198	\$2604.20	
No. 5254	701.20	
No. 4007	350.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 5232, 1053, 137, 4303, 769, 3154, 4503, 1140, 10.		
RACE 4		
No. 3606	\$2622.20	
No. 4440	740.20	
No. 1241	374.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 2200, 4450, 5235, 4591, 4241, 1507, 4107, 533, 4091.		
RACE 5		
No. 5482	\$2697.00	
No. 145	742.00	
No. 5348	371.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 374, 274, 308, 3078, 5252, 4502, 2359, 2350, 3239, 1175.		
RACE 6		
No. 056	\$3131.00	
No. 39	894.00	
No. 3480	447.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 483, 3009, 5501, 107.		
RACE 7		
No. 4490	\$2683.20	
No. 3845	632.40	
No. 1026	420.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 2437, 5078, 2087, 2601, 4333, 3509, 4303, 604, 3503.		
RACE 8		
No. 5345	\$3143.20	
No. 2150	801.20	
No. 2032	377.00	
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each): Nos. 3703, 602, 2032, 2976, 330, 2625, 50, 6053.		

#### Daily Double

The successful combination of Gonagh and Advancing Time in the Daily Double paid \$340.80 to each of 21 backers.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

##### Soccer Ticket Ramp

Sir,—As the person who initiated the correspondence in your morning contemporary regarding the ticket ramp at local soccer matches, I crave a little space in your valuable columns in order to make a few observations on the comments made on the subject by your soccer scribe "Rex" in Saturday's issue of your paper.

While I appreciate that "Rex" has taken it upon himself to vindicate the Hongkong Football Association, I regret I am unable to agree with all that he has written or with the manner in which he has stated his case for the Association. To any person possessing first hand information as to what actually goes on behind the scenes, the comments made by "Rex" can only be regarded as ridiculously absurd and decidedly misleading and incorrect.

With reference to the statement of "Rex" that money collected for tickets sold in the hands of those responsible for the ground, I would point out that at the South China-Eastern match, tickets were issued in the name of the H.K.F.A. and that officials of the H.K.F.A. were observed selling tickets inside the ground and collecting money therefor.

In view of the fact that the average individual, in attempting to purchase a single ticket, has, as a rule to struggle through a jostling crowd for almost three quarters of an hour before getting anywhere near the booking office window, will "Rex" kindly explain, in detail, how it is possible for the rascals to whom he refers, to work in relation so smoothly and obtain thousands of tickets without being interrupted or pushed aside by the struggling mass of humanity milling round the booking offices.

If the statement of "Rex" about people being allowed to pass through the gates after all tickets have been sold is correct, how does he reconcile such statement with the one he made to the effect that the duty of the Association is to see that no one passes the barriers without a pass. Moreover, would not the H.K.F.A., in resorting to this practice, be promoting overcrowding a matter about which Mr. Walter H. Chen spoke at some length at a H.K.F.A. meeting recently. In passing, I might mention that far from allowing people to pass through the gates after all tickets had been sold at the match above referred to, I personally saw many people who approached officials of the H.K.F.A. at the barriers for permission to enter the ground on payment of the legal charge for admission, being rudely turned away and told that only those possessing tickets would be allowed to pass through. At that time, the only tickets on sale were those being sold by rascals at record prices under the very noses of the H.K.F.A. officials.

Finally, I would state that I have on no occasion been the victim of ticket racketeers and my object in

### CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL SPORTS

#### Volunteer Officers Beat Lt. Weedon's XI: Hat-trick For Hatfield

FEATURE of the friendly cricket match between the Hongkong Volunteer officers and Lt. M. P. Weedon's XI at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday was the hat-trick performed by Pte. Hatfield for the Army side. In successive balls he took the wickets of Lt. D. McLellan, Major R. D. Walker and Lt. E. W. Stout. The ball was presented to the bowler as a memento.

Steady batting by the middle batsmen enabled Lt. Weedon's XI to compile 125—a meagre total in view of the Volunteers' batting strength, and this total was passed by the latter with four wickets in hand.

Pte. Hatfield, however, came off with hat-trick, and though the Volunteers were subsequently dismissed for only 142, his effort was too late.

The scores were:  
Lt. Weedon's XI  
Pte. Jones, b Anderson 9  
Cpl. Logan, b W. Owen-Hughes 10  
Cpl. Cooper, b Owen-Hughes 10  
Major Harvey, b Stoker 2  
Cpl. Young, b W. Owen-Hughes 2  
Cpl. Holmes, b Pearce, b Stout 1  
Lt. Weedon, b Scott 1  
Pte. Hatfield, b Pearce 1  
Lt. Cordery, not out 1  
Lt. Peal, c and b Pearce 1  
Extras 10  
Total 125

Bowling Analysis  
Perry 5 O. M. R. W.  
Owen-Hughes 10 0 10 4  
Stoker 4 1 10 1  
McLellan 2 0 10 1  
Stout 2 0 10 1  
Scott 3 0 24 1  
Pearce 2 0 24 2  
Extras 2 0 24 2

Volunteer Officers  
Lt. D. J. N. Anderson, b Hatfield 35  
Lt. M. P. Weedon, c Logan, b Holmes 19  
Lt. T. A. Pearce, run out 14  
Major H. Owen-Hughes, c Holmes, b W. Owen-Hughes 24  
Lt. A. E. Perry, b Hatfield 10  
Lt. M. L. McLean, b Hatfield 10  
Lt. Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, c Cordery, b Webb 4  
Lt. D. S. H. Scott, not out 4  
Major R. D. Walker, c and b Hatfield 1  
Lt. E. W. Stout, b Hatfield 1  
Lt. Stoker, b Hatfield 1  
Extras 9  
Total 142

Bowling Analysis  
Harvey 5 O. M. R. W.  
Holmes 4 0 24 1  
Young 4 0 21 1  
Hatfield 4 0 21 1  
Webb 3 0 20 2

#### JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH

##### Police Beat R.A.F. By 7 Wickets

THE POLICE defeated the Royal Air Force by 7 wickets in a Junior League game at Happy Valley yesterday. C. Abbas was the only member of the R.A.F. team to withstand the combined attack of B.C. Fay (3 for 22), J. Lewis (3 for 13) and C. Pope (3 for 28), and scored no less than 53 of the R.A.F. total of 58.

A. E. Carey, J. L. Stephens and W. L. Clarke all reached the 30's, and the Police won easily.

The scores were:  
R.A.F.—50 (C. Abbas 53, Fay 3 for 22, Lewis 3 for 13, Pope 3 for 28).  
Police—115 (B. C. Fay 3 for 22, J. Lewis 3 for 13, C. Pope 3 for 28, A. E. Carey 31, J. L. Stephens 30, Corser 2 for 3).

#### German And Hungarians Draw

BERLIN, Apr. 7 (UP).—The German and Hungarian national football teams met in the Olympia Stadium to-day, and drew 2-2 before 100,000 spectators.

#### International Softball Matches

THE SEMI-FINALS of the Hongkong International Softball Series brought forth one of the most thrilling games of the season when India nosed out Portugal by the odd run in nine at King's Park yesterday.

The scores were:  
WOMEN  
China 6 Britain 3  
MEN  
Portugal 4 India 15  
Philippines 3 Britain 14  
bringing up the question of the ticket ramp is not to make a scape-goat of the H.K.F.A. as "Rex" would try to make out. It is my opinion, and that of thousands of other football fans, that the entire responsibility for the ticket ramp rests with the H.K.F.A.  
Y. K. CHAN.

#### Mona Shand And Norman Smith Win Individual Championships

DESPITE A KEEN CROSS WIND, the large crowd at the Central British School ground enjoyed a good day's sport at the Annual Athletic Meeting of the School on Saturday, and though no records were broken, standards were quite high.

Individual honours were captured by Norman Smith (Senior Boys) and by Miss Mona Shand (Girls). A. Weller was prominent in the high jump, clearing 5 feet 3 1/2 inches without any great difficulty.

The Senior Boys' race was easily won by W. Pryde, who led the field. Trux, who came second, put up a great sprint towards the finish, but failed to make up the lead Pryde had established. A close fight for third place was witnessed among the remaining four entries, Kerezy just winning.

Pryde also won the senior boys' quarter-mile. He took the lead from the start and was never seriously challenged.

A challenge relay between a school team of old boys and an Army team saw the old boys put up a fine display. Large and Blake gave the old boys a substantial lead for King, the last man, to finish well ahead of the soldiers.

The old boys' 100 yards sprint attracted only three entries. J. Odell caught the top just ahead of Blake, with Large taking third place. The old girls' race was won by Anne Smith, last year's school champion.

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP  
THE INTER-HOUSE championship was won by Blue House, which earlier sports on Saturday, winning the 220 yards in 24.4 seconds.—Mae Cheung

Prizes were distributed by Lady Noble, wife of Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was also present. Mr. D. McLellan, Sports Master, before calling on Lady Noble, expressed the hope that Sir Percy would see in some of the boys who had taken part in the sports worthy successors of the men of Ajax.

On behalf of the School, he thanked Lady Noble for coming such a long way to present the prizes.

The Rev. G. E. S. Upsell, M. A. Principal, also spoke, and three cheers were accorded Lady Noble.

THE RESULTS  
50 Yards—Junior Boys—1, J. Strange (B); 2, G. Wood (B); 3, P. Jeffreys (R). Time: 1-1/2 seconds.  
100 Yards—Senior Boys—1, J. Rousseau (B); 2, A. Odell (C); 3, K. Meftan (B). Time: 2 minutes, 10-2/5 seconds.  
Girls' Sprints—Junior (70 yards)—1, M. Terry (C); 2, H. Cones (C); 3, P. Harper (B).  
Middle (90 yards)—1, J. Millard (R); 2, M. Creter (C); 3, G. Beaver (C).  
Senior (100 yards)—1, Shand (R); 2, E. Rousseau (R); 3, M. Moffan (B).  
100 Yards Boys—Junior—1, P. Harriman (B); 2, E. Roger (R); 3, Camp (R). Time: 14 secs.  
Middle—1, V. Lockhart (R); 2, Carlo (C); 3, C. Stone (C). Time: 12-1/2 secs.  
Senior—1, N. Smith (B); 2, T. Weller (R); 3, V. Merry (R). Time: 11-3/10 secs.  
High Jump: Senior Girls—1, D. Goodwin (C); 2, N. Shand (R); 3, D. Craig (B).  
Girls' Long Jump: Junior—1, J. Strange (B); 2, Jeffreys (R); 3, Nesteroff (B); 2, Carlo (C); 3, S. Saby (R).  
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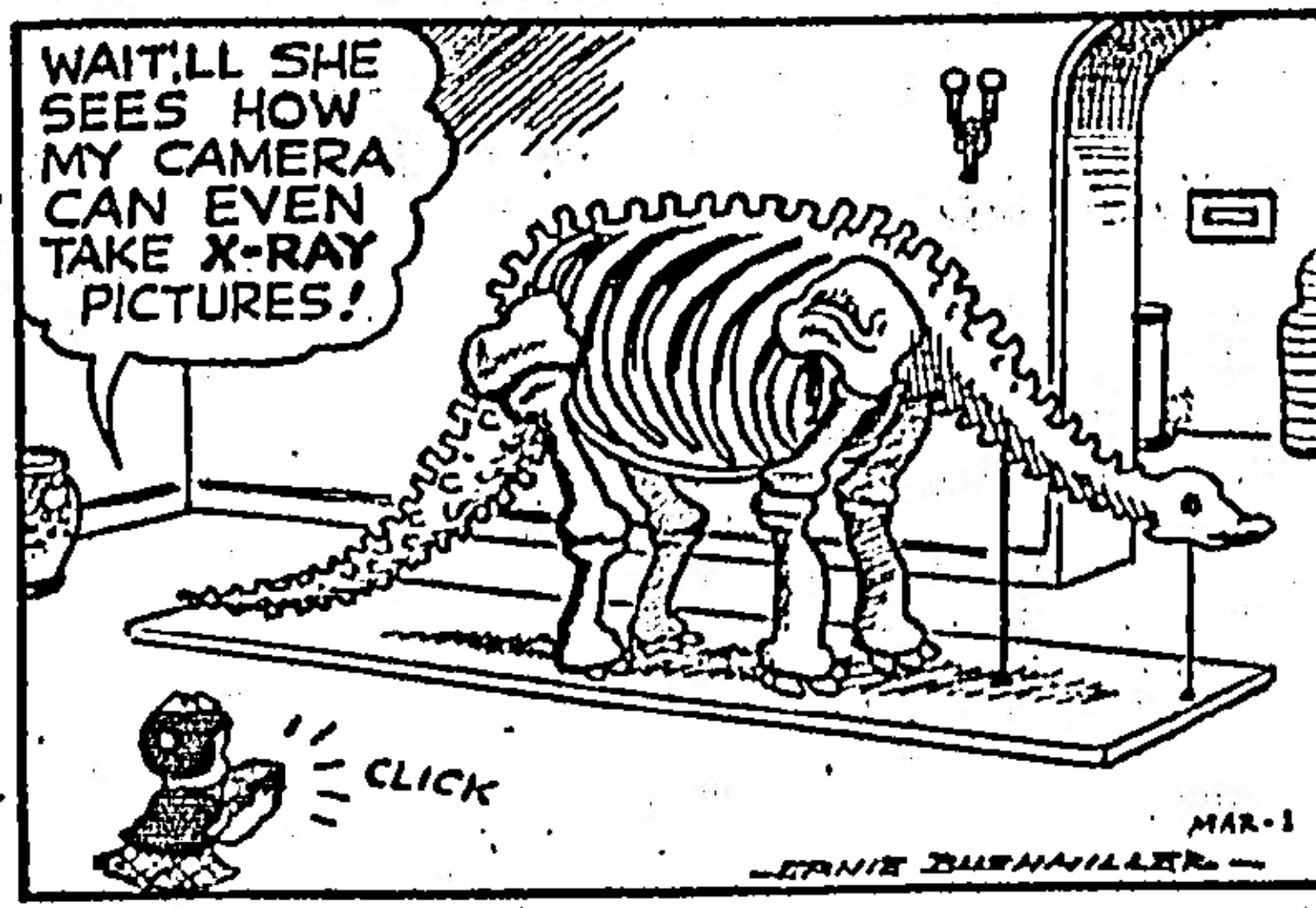
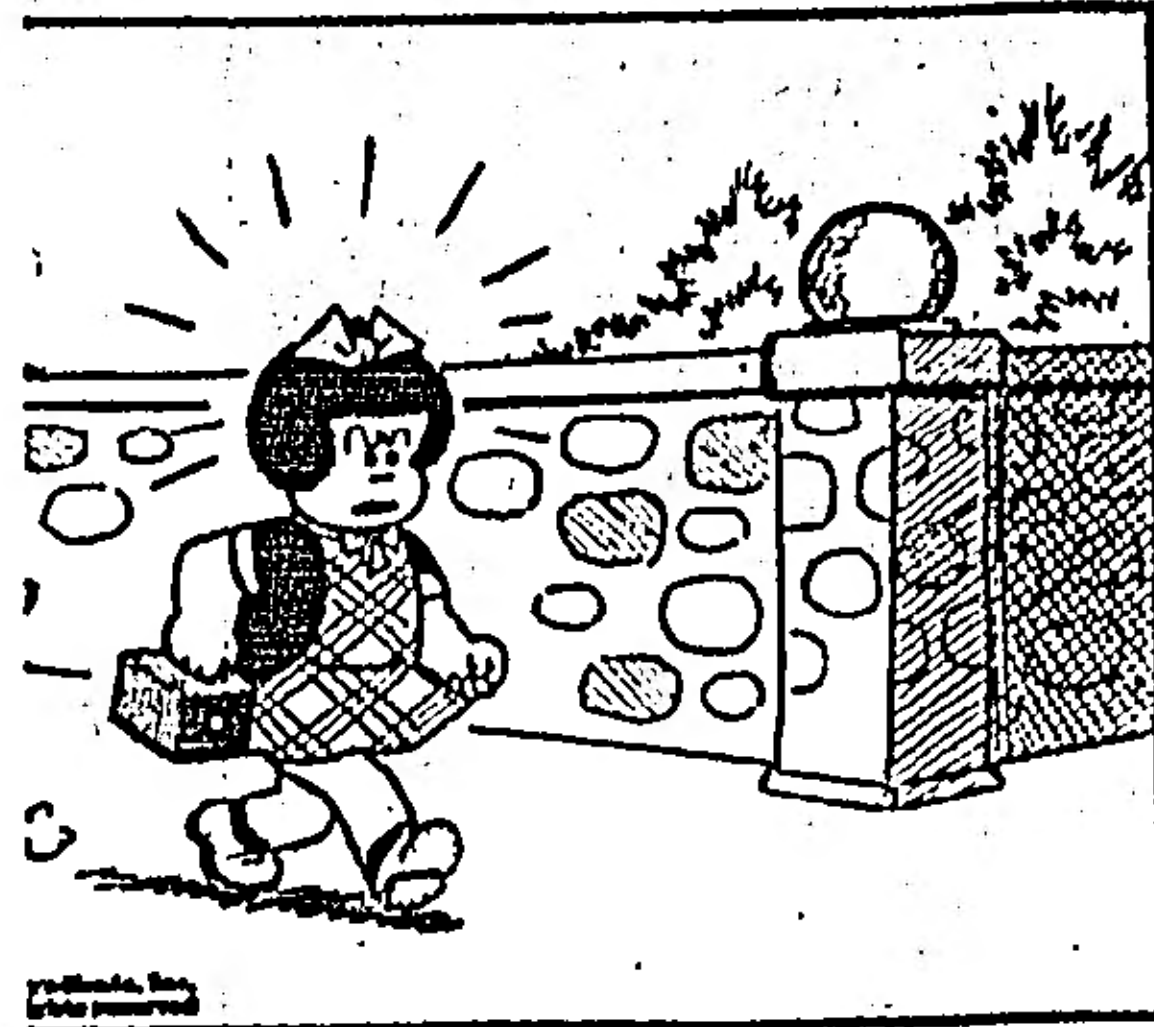
(B). Height: 4 feet, 4 inches.  
Senior Boys' Race—1, W. Pryde (R); 2, N. Smith (B); 3, G. Saunders. Height 5 feet, 3 1/2 inches.  
Old Girls' Race—1, A. Smith (R); 2, J. Wood (B); 3, J. Booker (C).  
Girls' Skipping—Junior (70 yards)—1, G. Beaver (C); 2, A. Mackenzie (R); 3, M. Morrison (C).  
Middle (90 yards)—1, J. Hardy (R); 2, S. Wilkes (B); 3, P. Taylor (C).  
Senior (100 yards)—1, M. Shand (R); 2, K. Grant (C); 3, D. Goodwin (C).  
C. 2, Trux, (B); 3, Kerezy (R). Time: 11-3/10 secs.  
(C); 2, D. Franklin (B); 3, V. Lockhart (B). Time: 6-3/5 secs.  
Senior—1, W. Pryde (C); 2, A. Odell (C); 3, L. Jernakoff (R). Time: 5-3/5 secs.  
Old Boys' 100 Yards—1, Odell; 2, D. Blake; 3, C. Large. Time: 11 secs.  
Boys' 220 Yards—Junior—1, Harriman (B); 2, Strange (B); 3, Jeffreys (R). Time: 3-1/5 secs.  
Middle—1, A. Carlo (C); 2, F. Saby (R) and D. Franklin (B). Time: 27-2/5 secs.  
Senior—1, N. Smith (B); 2, A. Weller (R); 3, W. Pryde (C).  
(B); 3, V. Merry (R). Time: 24-2/5 secs.  
One Mile—Senior Boys—1, W. Pryde (C); 2, Trux, (B); 3, Kerezy (R). Time: 8 mins, 17 secs.  
Outcast Race—Junior Boys—1, L. Pope; 2, G. Nesteroff; 3, A. Baxter.  
Middle Girls—1, J. Fabel; 2, C. Andrews.  
Junior Girls—1, M. Morrison; 2, A. Stewart.  
Boys' Tag of War—Senior—Blue beat Chocolate; Red beat Blue; Red beat C. C. C.

Junior—Blue beat Red; Red beat Chocolate; Blue beat Chocolate.  
Challenge Relay—C.B.S. Old Boys (N. Smith, C. Large, D. S. Blake and J. J. King) beat an Army team.  
House Relay—Teams of 6: 2 Juniors (50 yards); 2 Middle (100 yards) and 2 Seniors (100 yards).  
Girls—1, Blue House; 2, Red House.  
Boys—1, Chocolate House; 2, Blue House.

Boys' Long Jump: Junior—1, J. Strange (B); 2, Jeffreys (R); 3, Nesteroff (B); 2, Carlo (C); 3, S. Saby (R).  
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## NANCY



# ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER



ADAPTED FROM THE Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE

by BEATRICE FABER

ANDY was having his trouble with Stickin' Plaster.

The pesky little kid had somehow gotten it into his head that he was going to be the guy to run the moon in the play and nothing would dislodge the notion.

The worst of it was, Andy thought, that they needed Stickin' Plaster's friendship right now because they were going to have to borrow some fans from his father's electrical store in order to run the volcano. And what with the play opening in just a few days, things were in a mess.

They were all gathered in the Hardy garage one afternoon and Beezy Anderson was standing by, in panting outrage. By gosh, it was his moon and nobody in the whole wide world was gonna run it but him.

"Now Stickin' Plaster, be reasonable," Tommy MacMahon was saying.

Andy turned to Beezy. "Lemme talk to you."

Beezy backed away. "You ain't gonna sell me nothing."

Andy leaned closer and said in a confidential whisper, "Beezy, any guy that wants to run the moon is crazy."

"Then I'm crazy, cause I want to run it."

Andy began to talk more rapidly. He was up against a tough one and he knew it. "Beezy, when that volcano starts toash away, with flames shootin' up into the sky, lemme ask you--will people be looking at the moon or at the volcano?"

"Well," Beezy said reluctantly, "I guess the volcano."

Andy spread his hands in triumph. "Why sure. People will be talking about that eruption volcano for years and you'll be the fellow who worked it."

"Well all right--if I can work the moon."

"Attaboy," Andy wiped his forehead. "It's all settled folks. Beezy here is gonna run the volcano and Stickin' Plaster can have the moon."

Beezy gestured magnanimously. "Everybody'll know it's my moon anyway because the programme is gonna read, 'Moon by Francis Bacon Anderson.'"

"Oh no it ain't," Stickin' Plaster said calmly. "It's gotta say on the programme, 'Moon by Stickin' Plaster, Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.' That's the way Miss Meredith had told him to stand up for his rights and that was how he was going to do it."

"I quit," Beezy yelled.

STICKIN' Plaster started toward the door. "I didn't wanna come here in the first place."

Andy went after him. "Stickin' Plaster," he said desperately, "are you gonna stand in the way of our whole show?"

"I don't really care," was the cool retort, "but I just couldn't ask my father to lend me a valuable and expensive fan for a show that didn't even have my name on the programme."

Andy went deep into thought. "I got it," he cried. "Stickin' Plaster runs the moon, so naturally the programme's gotta say, 'Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.' And Beezy is gonna run the volcano so he gets on the programme with 'Volcano Eruption by Francis Bacon Anderson.'"

Beezy repeated it to savour the sound. "Volcano by Francis Bacon Anderson." He nodded gravely and salvaged his honour. "It's still my moon but I guess I know my duty."

Andy sighed relievedly. "Oh boy! What a time Shakespeare musta had with Romeo and Juliet."

After that it was quite a let-down with the whole thing settled. Andy trudged on home and as

usual when he was alone, he began to think of Rose. He could see her beautiful eyes, so dark and mournful and hear her lovely voice.

IF he could only talk to somebody about her, kind of describe what she was like--then he thought of Dad.

Why, sure, just the person. They'd talk about it, man to man. Andy found the Judge in the den before dinner but at first he was reluctant to speak. His father looked kind of worried.

"Hello Pop," he said hesitantly. "You--you too busy to talk?"

"Oh yello Andy. No, I suppose not." The Judge's voice sounded tired and a little strained. "What's on your mind?"

"Oh nothing much," Andy twirled his cup a few times then said, cautiously, "Say Dad, have I mentioned to you that we got a new teacher, Miss Meredith?"

The Judge spoke drily. "I believe you have mentioned it. Why?"

"Nothing." There was an odd look on Andy's face. "Only she made me think about women looking older than they are in years."

"You mean she's spiritually nearer your own age?" the Judge asked shrewdly.

"Yeah. That's what I was thinking coming down the street. Gee, it's strange ain't it? I mean, about growing up. One moment you feel, you think, you act like a kid. The next moment, well, you aren't that all."

Judge Hardy's eyes narrowed but he asked casually, "What makes the difference?"

"Oh, things that happen to you I guess," Andy stared at the floor. "Gee, I've got to start thinkin' about the future Pop. This business about life bein' a bowl of cherries, that's okay when you haven't got a thing on your mind."

"What have you got on your mind, Andrew?"

Andy looked up, startled out of his trance. "Nothing," he said evasively. "Nothing at all. I'm just talking, honest." He rose and went toward the window. "Dad, changing the subject--"

"What is there that nearly kills you--about seeing a woman cry?"

"A woman, Andy?"

"Somebody grown up. Somebody

wonderful." He looked up into the sky. "Gee, be a full moon in a couple days. Well, thanks Dad."

In spite of his anxiety the Judge's eyes twinkled. "You're welcome, Andrew."

"There's lot I want a talk over with you one of these days Dad," Andy opened the door and found Marian standing there, one hand raised to knock. He smiled at her with adult dignity and to her utter amazement, stood aside to let her pass. "Come in Marian. Dad's in here."

"Well thanks." She sidled past him, completely dazed.

The door closed and she said to her father, "And he didn't even slam it. Dad, Mother said you wanted to see me. As a matter of fact, I wanted to see you too."

"Oh yes?" he asked vaguely. "Look dear, why didn't Mr. Willis return my call this afternoon?"

"She sat down beside his desk. 'Because he didn't come back to the office this afternoon.'"

"Oh," he leaned back heavily. "Marian's lips were compressed. 'Dad I know you've invested money in this Aluminum Company. I know you've gotten Mr. Benedict and the others into it.' She tried to control her voice."

"But I think you ought to know that no material has been ordered for the plant, and not one thing has been done to get the aluminum business started."

"Nothing?"

"No. And Mr. Hansen didn't come back to the office after luncheon either. 'I've tried to get either of them at the Carvel Hotel all afternoon.'"

The Judge jumped up and said grimly, "So have I. Well, I think we'll clear up this mystery. I'll just go to the office with you to-morrow."

Early the following morning Marian unlocked the doors of the Carvel Aluminum Corporation.

"They usually get here about nine-thirty," she said, going into the inner office.

The Judge sat down determinedly. "I've got all the time in the world to wait." But suddenly he heard her voice. "Dad." It was just a faint little cry. He rushed in. "What is it?"

She pointed to the desk with its empty, cleared out drawers. Then she handed him a small crumpled envelope. On it was stamped, "National Airways. Fly Safely Anywhere." He stared unbelievably. Hansen and Willis gone, with the company funds.

He thought rapidly. "For the time being let's keep this to ourselves. Stay here, answer the phone as usual. And Marian, don't say anything at home or around town."

Her eyes were filled with tears. "I won't dear." She looked at him as he turned away. "Dad," she called, "Keep that chin up!"

WITH sagging shoulders, Judge Hardy waited outside George Benedict's office at the bank.

He couldn't bear to think of what the future held. He remembered his optimism when he had gotten George and all the others in on this thing and a shudder ran through him.

Benedict's secretary stepped up to him. "I'm so sorry Judge Hardy. Mr. Benedict's still upstairs in a meeting. They expect to be through soon. Will you wait?"

"Yes, thank you." His smile was forced. "If you don't mind I think I'll sit out here." The phone booth was next to him and he heard a girl's voice speaking to someone over the wire. From her discussion of makeup and costumes he could guess who she was. As she came past him, he stood up. "How do you do, Miss Meredith? I'm Judge Hardy."

"Oh of course," she held out her hand. "How do you do?"

He smiled. "We've heard a great deal about you at our house. And I thought we might exchange views on our mutual source of information. Won't you sit down?"

"Well," the Judge began rather innocently, "is the play going well? Just how the dickens could he lead into the subject of Andy?"

She solved the problem for him. "Splendidly. And it really isn't bad. You know, Judge, Andy's a remarkable boy. You must be very proud of him."

"Yes, I am," he said simply. "Fundamentally, he's a good boy, too. Very impressionable though."

He looked at her sideways. "I keep wondering what life's going to do to him."

"What do you mean?"

"I suppose," he said reflectively, "that every parent dreads the day when his child might get his first real hurt. I hope Andrew doesn't get one like I did." His mouth twisted wryly. "You see, like Andy, I was pretty much of an idealist and when I was quite young someone's good deal older than I was happened to take a fancy to me. Unfortunately," now he looked at her squarely, "I think it amused her. She tried to ruin every boy's dream, every illusion, every idea I ever had. It wasn't a pleasant experience. It happened to be saved to time. Thousands of other boys--aren't?"

She touched his sleeve. "Judge Hardy what are you trying to say to me?"

He thought it out. "Why I guess I'm trying to say that if you'd been another type of girl I wouldn't have dared say anything at all. But I think I can guess your quality, Miss Meredith. So I'm rather throwing myself at your mercy. What I'm saying is--my son worships at your shrine. Please, please try not to hurt him."

"I beg your pardon." It was Benedict's secretary. "I'm sorry Judge Hardy, but Mr. Benedict will be tied up and says he'll see you at the Aluminum Corporation Directors meeting to-morrow. Is there any message?"

A muscle jumped in his jaw. "No thank you."

Rose held out her hand. "I'm going to take it as a compliment that you've talked to me like this, Judge Hardy."

He peered at her anxiously. "It was meant that way."

"And I promise you," she said looking steadily into his eyes, "that I won't hurt him. Goodbye, Judge Hardy."

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"And I promise you," she said looking steadily into his eyes, "that I won't hurt him. Goodbye, Judge Hardy."

## FARM FED PORK



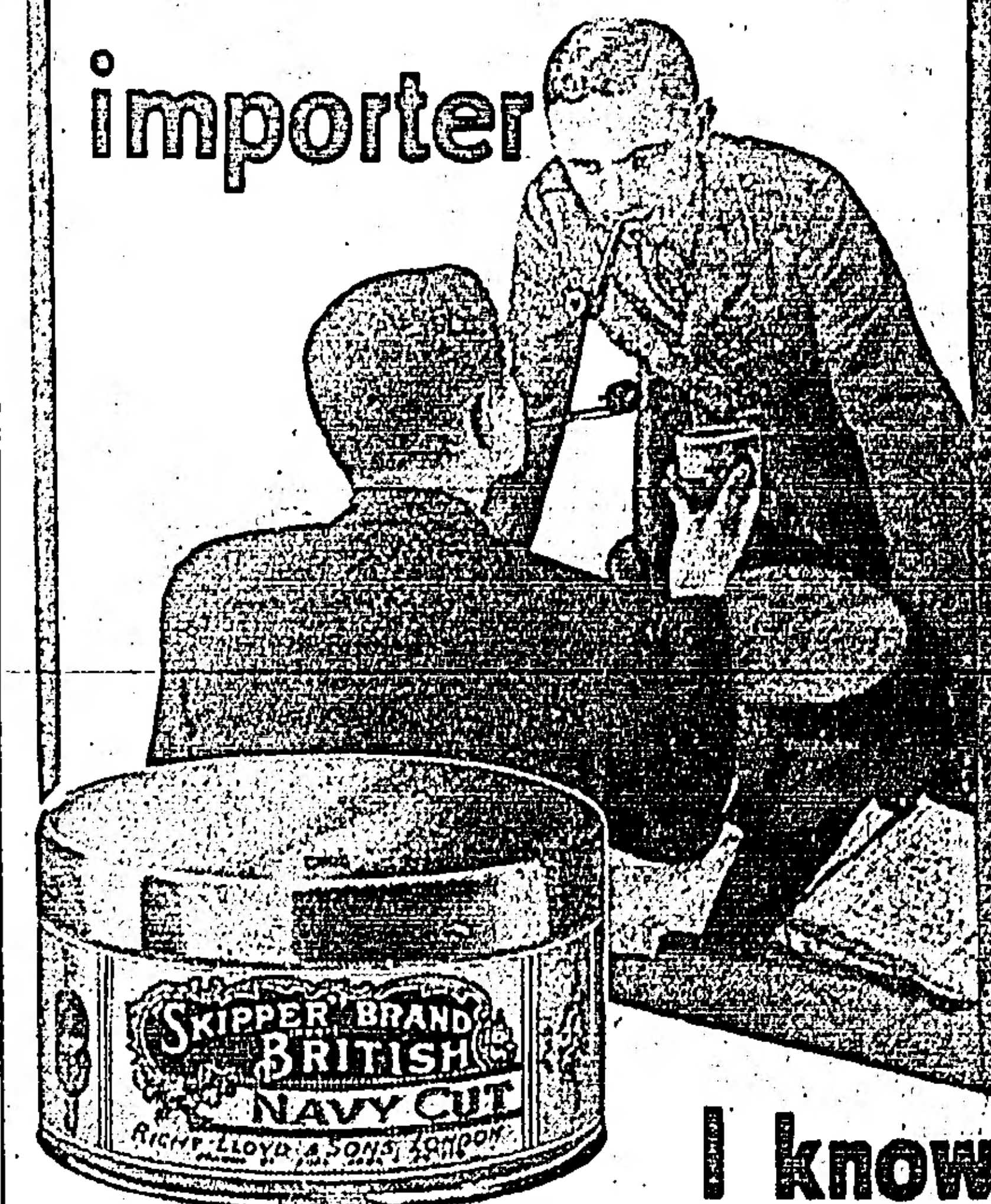
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TO-MORROW THE PROPOSAL



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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.  
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**WALT DISNEY'S NEW 1934 RELEASES**  
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All in Technicolor with  
3 LITTLE PIGS, MICKEY  
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To-morrow and Wednesday, Two Days Only!  
A dramatic smash with the impact of a thunderbolt!  
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THE LAUGH IS SIMPLY OUTRAGEOUS!  
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Screen play by Gladys Lehman and Ken Englund  
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A Columbia Thriller

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everywhere

## Inside Germany

### Textile Industries Badly Hit

"IN order to maintain the national economic value of enterprises brought to a standstill and to safeguard factories for future times," runs the preamble of an order issued by the Nazi National Defence Council providing for local help for undertakings hit by the war. A letter from the industrialised German province of Saxony illustrates grimly Goering's order. "The stockings production of the Chemnitz district has come to a standstill," says the letter. "The glove industry in the region between Chemnitz and Leipzig closed down at the beginning of February. All the lace-makers of Annaberg-Buchholz (Annaberg is the seat of a world-famous lace-making industry) are out of work. "At Herrhut and Oppach, two places which lived entirely from textile industries, all workshops closed down in the middle of January. Not one has reopened. As the nearby building of a Reichsautobahn was closed also, the number of unemployed reaches nearly the record figures of the years 1931-32."

### LATE NEWS

## Wife Fails In Fight To Keep Her Husband

A WIFE who had "fought desperately to keep her husband," failed in the Divorce Court to upset another woman's decree.

Mrs. Mabel Dora Horlick, of Hallam-street, W., intervened to show cause why a decree nisi, granted to Mrs. Phyllis Eleanor McMaster, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, should not be made absolute.

Mrs. McMaster had alleged misconduct by her husband, and asked the court's discretion.

Mrs. Horlick had obtained a decree nisi on the ground of misconduct by her husband, Mr. Oliver Peter Horlick, with Mrs. McMaster.

Mr. Justice Hodson, in his judgment, said some criticism had been launched against Mrs. Horlick for intervening.

**Judge's Sympathy**  
"I regard Mrs. Horlick's position as one deserving sympathy," he added.

"She has fought desperately to keep her husband."

The intervention was on three grounds.

The first was that material facts were not disclosed when Mrs. McMaster's petition was heard, and the second that she acted in collusion with her husband.

Another ground was that Mrs. McMaster broke an undertaking not to live under the same roof as Mr. Horlick or commit misconduct with him pending decree absolute.

**"Unwise" Conduct**

"I am satisfied," said the judge, "no misconduct has been committed since Mrs. McMaster obtained her decree nisi."

"I believe they have not lived together under the same roof in circumstances which amount to any breach of the undertaking."

It was true that for months past Mrs. McMaster and Mr. Horlick had been living at the same place at Marlow, although Mr. Horlick had been sleeping at another place.

Their conduct could not be described as wise.

There was not the smallest basis for any suggestion of collusion. The intervention was dismissed.

### WANG DECLARES TREATIES VOID

TOKYO, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The new Japanese-sponsored government under Wang Ching-wei as one of its first acts will declare that all treaties and contracts concluded between General Chiang Kai-shek's government and the Powers are invalid from March 30, which was the date when the new regime was established.

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GREAT ROMANCE  
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THRILL OF MIGHTY  
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picture the  
world is talking  
about!  
**ROBERT  
TAYLOR  
BARBARA  
STANWYCK**  
**"HIS  
AFFAIR"**  
with  
Victor McLaglen

TO - MORROW : Greta Garbo - George Brent  
MGM Picture : in "PAINTED VEIL"

Not the way  
to win Dad's  
favour—giving  
him cheap,  
unknown  
brands.

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him by  
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Gets  
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Cecilia PARKER • Fay HOLDEN

An MGM Picture  
ADDED! **"THAT MOTHERS MIGHT LIVE"**  
QUEEN'S - Winner of the motion Picture Academy Award  
ONLY for the Best Short Subject of 1939.

WEDNESDAY  
At the QUEEN'S  
**"TARZAN FINDS  
A SON"**  
TO-MORROW  
At the ALHAMBRA  
**"RENEGADE TRAIL"**  
William Boyd

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DAILY  
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2 SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF 1  
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EXTRAORDINARY SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT  
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES FOR THIS GREAT SHOW!

THE CLEVEREST COMEDY MYSTERY PICTURE OF 1940  
A film which offers an exceptional combination  
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IT'S THE SEASON'S BEST DETECTIVE NOVELTY PICTURE!

THEY'VE GOT MORE CLUES  
THAN A DOG HAS FLEAS!



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**"DEATH OF A  
CHAMPION"**  
with  
LYNNE OVERMAN  
VIRGINIA DALE  
JOSEPH ALLEN, JR.  
DONALD O'CONNOR  
Directed by Robert Henry  
A Paramount Picture

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION  
APPEARING ON THE STAGE AT ALL PERFORMANCES



PRINCE & PRINCESS OF SWING  
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**HARTNELL'S**  
WORLD'S MOST SENSATIONAL  
DANCERS  
Direct from their triumphant  
engagement at the Hong Kong  
Hotel where they proved to be  
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Dine, Wine & Dance  
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Broke Engagement—  
Wad After All

EIGHTEEN months after her engagement to Capt. Richard Burbury, of a famous county regiment, had been broken, Miss Daphne Macnaughten announced that they are to be married next month.

Miss Macnaughten, a twenty-five-year-old daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Balfour Macnaughten, of Pinemount Lodge, Camberley, Surrey, said: "Captain Burbury was ordered abroad, and we decided to break it off. We parted best of friends. When he came back we met again."

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Vacuum-Power shift . . . the only  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940.

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GILMAN'S — the car  
people

## Britain Warned Of—

# Terror of threatened 'Blitzkrieg'

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—If and when the German Western Front "Blitzkrieg" comes, the blow will be of terrific violence, warned the military correspondent of the "Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

He added that though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better than to inflict a major defeat and thus reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

The general public should not do so either, warned the speaker. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through.

The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated.

Those people who are sure that Germany will or will not attack in the near future are either very bold or very foolish—perhaps both.

The commentator himself doubts whether those with the best information are certain one way or the other, and he thinks that possibly the Nazis themselves have not made up their minds.

The other day Field Marshal Goering said that a German victory would be won in the West. Obviously the Allies would not base their plans on this statement, but nevertheless it has brought the problem into the foreground again.

### Ready For Offensive

There is every indication that arrangements for a German offensive on a large scale are ready. All along the French, Luxembourg, Belgian and Dutch frontiers, the German Army is massed. All the best troop formations are there, including mechanised and motorised divisions. Significant perhaps is the fact that the latter two crack units are facing neutral countries. Plans have been drawn up and ammunition dumps are full. It will only need a few days for the final preparations to be made. There will be no further warning to the Allies, or, at most, only the slightest warning.

Yet this concentration is natural and does not mean that a mass assault is certain. The Nazi threat must be kept up and that of the Allies faced. Furthermore, German railways are no longer quite as effective as they were and, therefore, stocks must be concentrated because otherwise they could not be concentrated quickly.

### Colossal in Weight

Make no mistake: the attack, if it should come, will be colossal in weight. The German Command knows the technique well, has studied every possibility and has tried to find a weak point.

German artillery is "first class" and of exceptional range. If Hitler decides to throw the result will decide the issue of war, if not immediately. Everything, therefore, would be thrown into the balance.

It might fall on Belgium and Holland, or against the Maginot Line; but wherever it falls, the blow will be one of terrific violence. Though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better to inflict a major defeat and reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

### Casualties Will Be Enormous

The general public should not do so either. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through. The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated.

From the German point of view, casualties will be enormous. It has yet to be proved that German morale can face these casualties. They may be so great as to make it not worth while.

If the Germans start such a drive, it will be in sheer desperation. We are ready to face the attack.

## WESTERN FRONT



## WARFARE LIVENS AS BIG GUNS ROAR

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—From Reuter's correspondent with the French Army comes the news that increased liveliness has been noticeable on the Western Front during the past two or three weeks, but whether it is a prelude to sterner action remains to be seen.

A notable intensification of artillery action has occurred at the western end of the front and probably three or four times more shells are being used now than a month ago.

Observation posts on roads and even in villages in No-man's-land—for a long time more or less immune from destruction—are now receiving unwelcome attention.

### Entertaining Patrols

Working parties are more constantly interrupted in their labours and have to show more caution than formerly.

One feature common to all reports is the increased determination of the patrols both in their attempts to capture.

## Eliminating The Jews

## Revelations Of Nazis 1939 Census

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—Preliminary returns of last year's census reveal that the number of Jews in Germany have decreased by 301,000 since 1933, and that last year they numbered 330,892.

This figure includes the Jews in Austria and the Sudetenland, but not Danzig or the occupied areas of Poland.

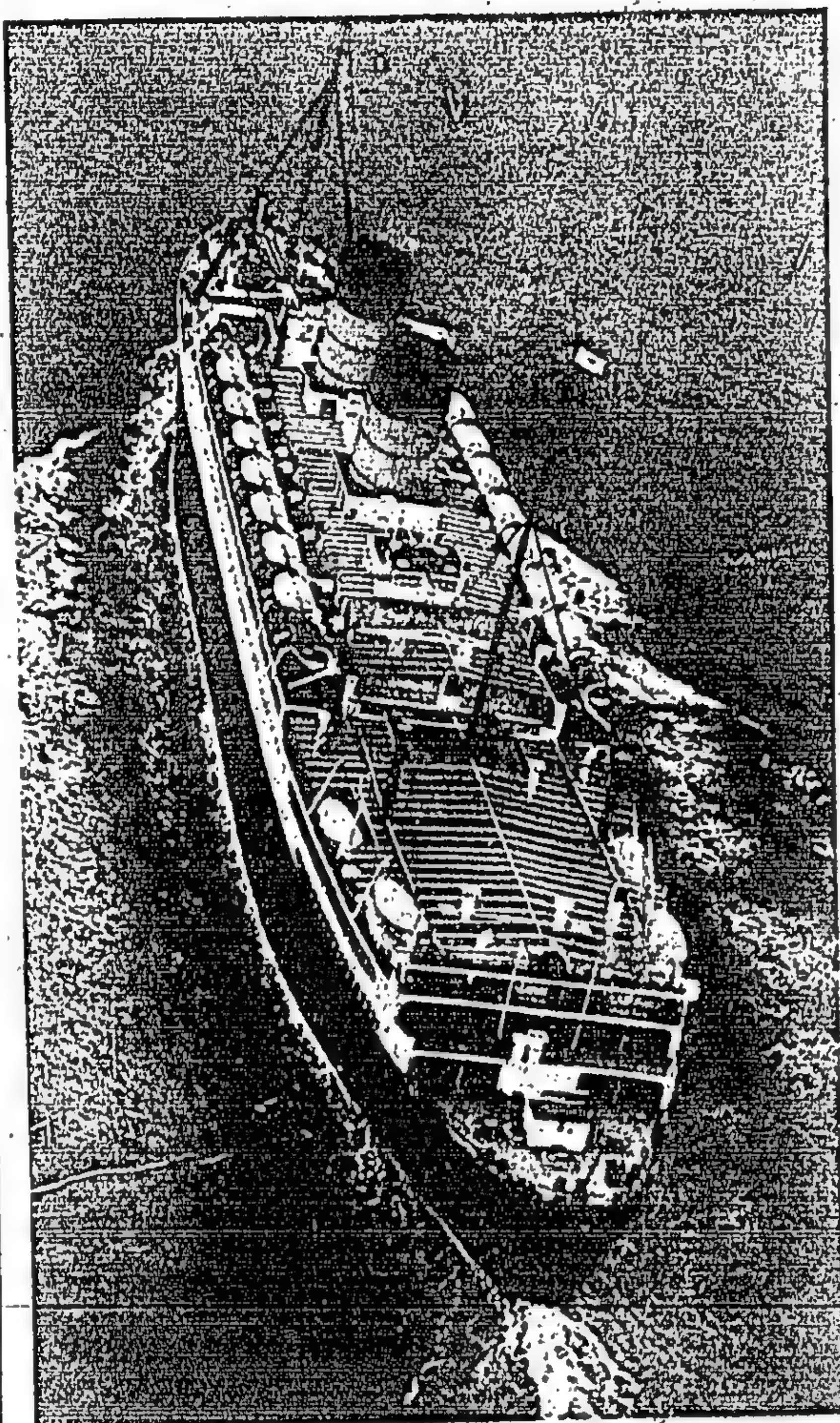
The Jewish population of Sudetenland decreased by 90 per cent, while in the old Reich of Austria they decreased by slightly more than 50 per cent.

Only seven German cities have more than 5,000 Jews. Vienna has 191,000 and Berlin 83,000.

ON  
WAY  
TO  
HONG  
KONG?

## Wang Ching-wei's Mouthpiece Fears Alliance, Says—

# EXTENSION OF WAR TO FAR EAST NOT UNLIKELY



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania, which is reported in a "United Press" despatch from Honolulu to have obtained clearance papers for Hongkong. No reason is given for any such move, and hitherto it has been believed that the new liner was en route to Australia.

## Nazis Ten-Year Plan To Conquer Whole of Europe

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 7 (UP).—Germany has already redrawn the map of Europe—at least on paper. According to this map, photostatic copies of which have been distributed by the Ministry of Information, Germany will control three-fourths of Europe, not to mention the British Empire.

This alleged time-table of aggression, brought to London by one of the British observers in Sudetenland, shows the following ambitious programme.

Germany to take Austria and Czechoslovakia by 1938, Poland and Hungary by 1939, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria by 1940.

Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, the Ukraine and the north of France by 1941.

and Britain, Scandinavia and Portugal before 1948.

Italian Sphere Of Influence

The map shows Italy, southern France and most of Spain, except for the northern coastline, shaded in the same pattern, which presumably is intended to indicate that these areas would be left to Italian influence, although this is not specifically stated.

In a statement to newspapermen to-day, the Ministry of Information declared that copies of the mapped time-table were smuggled to the Nazi Party's organisers in Austria and to German agents in Czechoslovakia.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

## Serious Crisis In Orient Feared

Special to the "Telegraph"

SHANGHAI, Apr. 7 (UP).—The international situation in the Far East is heading for a serious crisis and if the present trend is not checked the European war may spread to East Asia, declares the "Central China Daily News", organ of the Wang Ching-wei regime.

The paper said it is not impossible for Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia to form a military alliance.

"One thing is definite—as soon as these countries reach a military understanding, the Far East will be involved in the European conflict."

"The international situation has its origin in the unsettled conditions in China and Japan. If the Sino-Japanese dispute was thoroughly settled, the situation in the Far East could be led into a different channel," the paper asserts.

### Russian Activity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HEIKO, April 7 (Domei).—With the thaw approaching, Soviet military authorities have started vigorous work on the reconstruction of the pill-box lines along the 5,000-kilometre border between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union into permanent fortifications.

This action is regarded by military observers as a preliminary to the Soviet advance in the Balkans and in the "Near East," following termination of the Soviet military operations against Finland, as well as constituting an attempt by the Soviet to secure a sense of safety in its Far East national defence.

## NAZIS RUN BLOCKADE

## Tons Of Iron-Ore From Narvik

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NARVIK, Apr. 7 (UP).—According to a private, but well-informed source, 15 German iron-ore ships, carrying nearly 98,000 tons of iron-ore sailed from Narvik to Germany during March.

The figures show an increase of more than 7,000 tons over the February exports.

During the first week in March alone, five German iron-ore ships sailed into Narvik—a little above the weekly average for the first three months of the year.

### Now 7 Weeks' Trip

This would indicate that Germany has not ordered the shipments of iron-ore from Narvik to be stopped, and has not called back the ships which are en route up the Norwegian coast.

According to reliable sources who do not wish to be quoted, Nazi vessels take an average of two to three weeks to wind up the tortuous coast to Narvik, and in some instances they have required a month to complete the voyage.

Counting a week in harbour for loading, the German ships thus require from five to seven weeks for a round trip which, in peace time, takes less than a fortnight.

## Gifts For House Of Commons Speaker

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Four valuable pieces of ivory, bequeathed to the Speaker of the House of Commons by a Shropshire lady who died last December, will join other treasures which have passed on from Speaker to Speaker.

The pieces include figures of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth and a choice statue of Charles I on an ebony globe, which opens to show the scene of his execution.

## BIG AIR BATTLE

## North Sea And Western Front Encounters

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Apr. 7 (UP).—According to the D.N.B. (Official German News Agency), a big air battle took place over the North Sea to-day, when a "swarm" of German pursuit planes attacked 24 British bombing planes, 93 miles north of Sylt.

The Germans claim that two British machines were brought down and the others driven off.

According to the British Air Ministry, two British planes failed to return in the course of a long-distance reconnaissance flight, and that as a result of a battle, one German machine was destroyed and another one damaged.

During to-day the air raid alarm was sounded in the Orkneys, but no planes appeared.

### Big Nazi Losses

There have also been big air battles on the Western Front according to reports from France.

One report states that fighting planes from both sides engaged in a series of battles at a great height near Metz to-day.

One German plane was brought down, but there were no British losses.

Another Paris report announces that five German planes were downed on the Western Front to-day.

It was added that fighting on land had suddenly quietened down to-day.

### Loss Two Planes Each

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry announced that during a patrol over the North enemy fighters were encountered.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and at least one other is believed to have been damaged.

Two British aircraft failed to re-

## LATEST

See Back Page For  
Further Late News

## NAVAL RATING CONVICTED

Leonard Traylor, 18, of one of H. M. ships in Hongkong harbour, was convicted by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistrate's this morning of the larceny of a jacket and other property owned by Mr. T. A. Hudson, officer of a British ship now in port.

Traylor, according to police evidence, was caught red-handed at 3 o'clock this morning.

In recording the conviction, the Magistrate asked defendant if he had anything to say.

"No, I don't want to make a statement," Traylor replied.

Li. Cdr. G. H. Greenway told the Court that defendant's character was not good. "He has probably been drinking a great deal," said Li. Cdr. Greenway.

The Magistrate remanded Traylor in naval custody until Friday.

"I want to consider the case," he said.

### Finnish Losses Small

During this period a hundred bombers were shot down.

Afterwards the fighters came over with bombers and the Finns were up against heavier odds.

Despite this, however, 140 Russian planes were brought down during the latter half of the war. The losses in the Finnish fighter force were infinitely small.

CAIRO, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Queen Farida, of Egypt, has given birth to a daughter.







# MAGAZINE PAGE

HISTORY'S JUDGMENT ON THE SUBMARINE...

## "An Abominable Weapon"

By EGON LARSEN

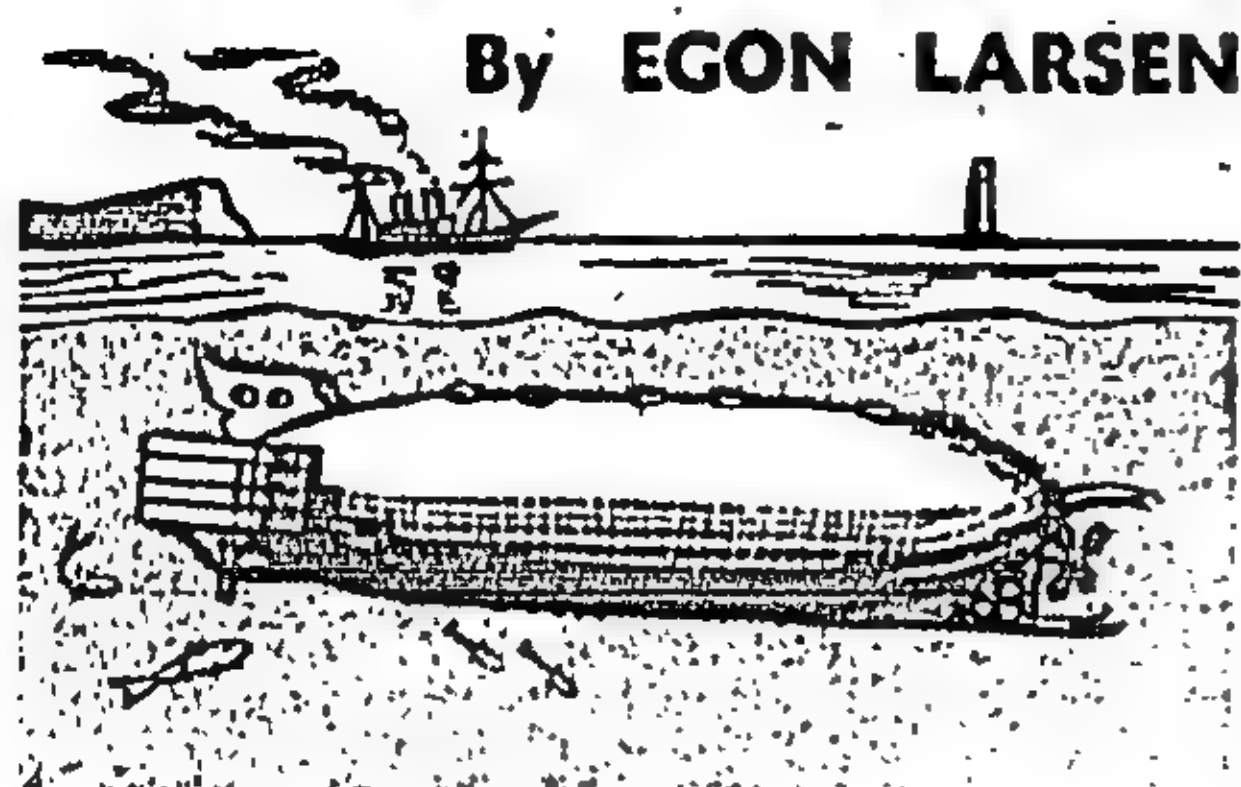
TWICE during the last three centuries the British Admiralty refused to accept submarines as weapons. On both occasions the inventors were aliens.

On a sunny day in 1624 stands were constructed for a big audience near the mouth of the Thames. One, Mynheer Cornelius van Drebbel, from Alkmaar in Holland, had promised that he would drive a new kind of ship under the water.

King James I gave the signal for this sensational performance to begin, and a strange-looking little vessel put off from the shore, cheered by thousands of Londoners.

The boat reached mid-stream and began suddenly to sink. When she had disappeared, the King entered a row-boat which brought him to the spot where the vessel had vanished.

HE could see her lying at a depth of three or four yards on the river bottom.



Bauer's Submarine of 1851.

Two hours later the first submarine appeared again, and her fifteen sailors landed—obviously well and healthy after their strange adventure.

The King expressed his satisfaction to Mynheer van Drebbel, and asked the naval experts to give him their opinion of this new man-of-war.

But the Admiralty did not form a very high opinion of the Dutchman's invention. They dissuaded the King from introducing submarines into the British Navy.

Another half century later, and we find Corporal Wilhelm Bauer, a Bavarian artillery expert, fighting with the Prussian army against the Danes in Holstein.

In his leisure hours he constructed the model of a curious ship able to sail under water.

The officers of his regiment collected a fund to enable him to build a real submarine; the balance of 200 talers being paid by the Prussian War Ministry.

The first of February, 1851, was Wilhelm Bauer's great day. On that day he presented his boat in the harbour of Kiel before thousands of spectators and many officers of the Admiralty.

The vessel was small, it carried only three men—Bauer and two sailors—and it could not remain more than half an hour under water—the air giving out after this time.

The boat submerged and disappeared. The crowd waited patiently for twenty minutes, after which time the submarine was supposed to emerge.

But nothing happened. It could not be seen, and no sign of life came from under the water. . . . Through a hole in the wall water had penetrated. The boat had sunk to a depth of fifty-two feet. If the wall had broken, they were lost.

But Wilhelm Bauer had his own ideas. He knew that there was just one change; to open the upper hatch.

And this hatch could be opened only when the pressure of air inside the boat equals the pressure of the water from outside.

For hours they waited—in a boat which was supposed to emerge after twenty minutes. At last Bauer was able to open the hatch—his theory was right. A whirl of air seized the three men and threw them up with terrific force.

Under the eyes of the bewildered spectators three men were suddenly shot out of the water as if they had been fired by a gun.

They fell back into the water and were picked up by rescue boats. This unexpected turn changed the whole performance from tragedy to comedy.

Everybody laughed. And their laughter killed Wilhelm Bauer's invention.

Prussia was unwilling to spend any more money on this folly. Bauer's native country, had neither the cost nor the money. Austria declined.

Finally Wilhelm Bauer went to England. He sent his plans to Prince Albert. The Prince passed them on to the Admiralty. Months later Bauer received the Admiralty's answer:

"We do not require vessels of this type. It is an abominable weapon. We prefer to fight as sailors on board ship rather than in such a boat!"

### Spotting The Rank

LIEUT.-COMMANDER (E) and ENGINEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER

This rank is distinguishable from Lieutenant-Commander in the executive branch by strips of purple cloth between the gold stripes.

When war began there were 123 Lieutenant-Commanders (E) and one Engineer Lieutenant-Commander on the active list. Of these a certain proportion were in charge of the machinery of destroyers, escort vessels or other small ships, while others were deputising for Commanders (E) or Engineer Commanders in the engine-rooms of bigger vessels, such as battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers or cruisers.

In the latter case the officer so employed is invariably known on board as "The senior engineer," or more briefly still, as "the senior," implying that he is next senior to the officer in charge of the machinery.

On the retired list at the same date there were 85 Lieutenant-Commanders (E) and 231 Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"I told him 90 per cent of my money goes for clothes and I just couldn't live on starvation wages any longer!"

## PRINTERS' and other 'Howlers'

By the Very Rev. W.R. INGE, D.D.

AUTHORS must, I think, feel a much admiration for the gentlemen who set up the type of their books and articles. Even if they do not try their patience by the atrocious handwriting which some bookmen are not ashamed to cultivate, they must be grateful for the small amount of work which proof-correcting imposes upon them.

I was once editing a book of essays, and one of my collaborators had his essay returned with apologies. The publisher said such a thing had never happened to his firm since he brought out Dean Stanley's books. I could not read it myself. A man owes it to his neighbours to write legibly. But we are none of us infallible. Fowler, in his excellent book on Modern English usage, gives a list of "misprints to be guarded against"—e.g., deprecate for deprecate, inculcate for inculcate, principal for principle. This is all very well; but when a reviewer calls attention to what he politely calls a misprint, he knows that it is probably the author who has made a howler in spelling or grammar.

Even Thomas Hardy confuses predict and predicate, and one might make a long list of solecisms by famous authors, including Byron's "there let him lay." Mr. Punch week by week makes great fun of the typographical blunders of provincial and colonial newspapers. Some of them are almost too good to be true. Here are a few that I have collected myself—some of them misprints, others misreportings.

In translating the pulpit style of a deceased divine, the speaker said that he spoke with the weight of a Barrow, and the elegance of a Jeremy Taylor. The report ascribed to him the weight of a barrow, and the elegance of a journeyman tailor.

A geologist described a valley as "full of erratic blocks." This appeared as "erotic blocks," suggesting one of the scenes in the "Arabian Nights" which are withdrawn from the perusal of the young.

Other gems of misreporting are, "Those terrible old Greek goddesses the humanities" (the Eumenides). "We have broken our boots (boats); honour, no less than other considerations, forbids us to retreat." "A little learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep, or taste not the aperient (Pierian) spring."

A well-known misprint described how "Sir Robert Peel and a party of friends had good sport shooting peasants on Sir Robert's estate." "The engine dashed against the cow, and literally cut it into two calves."

When the Oxford prayer-books were being printed, some mischievous undergraduate changed "as long as ye both shall live" in the marriage service into "as long as ye both shall like."

Perhaps my God, though He be far before, May burn and bake me by the hand . . .

He no doubt said "turn" and "take."

There is a very queer example in Chaucer. He speaks of "shippees hoppers." What could he mean by dancing ships? His Latin model spoke of "naves bellatrices"—war ships; the poet read "ballatrices," ballet ships instead of battle ships.

A few years ago a distinguished general was opening a show of some kind at a provincial town. The local paper meant to describe him as a "battle-scarred warrior." Unfortunately it appeared as "a battle-scarred warrior." The editor did his best. "We greatly regret the mistake; but no one could suppose that we meant to impugn the courage of this gallant officer. Of course, we meant to say 'a battle-scarred warrior.' After this, it was better to let it alone.

Some young men were starting a new magazine, of which fearless outspokenness was to be a feature. "We intend to call 'a battle-scarred warrior.'" In the form "We intend to call a spade a spade," it was less impressive.

Before the days of printing mistakes were, of course, much more numerous. Textual criticism of manuscripts is a fine art. When the words were not divided, it was easy to make all kinds of mistakes, like those which in English have altered some familiar words. Boys are now taught at school that "an alder" ought to be "a nadder," "a newt" "an ewt," "an orange" "a norange." A rather common source of error is the marginal note, which the next scribe incorporated in the text.

Sometimes it is obvious, as when a theological discussion is startlingly broken by "You lie, you heretic!" Sometimes it is more doubtful. There are some odd examples of these "glosses," as they are called, in the New Testament. When the Church grew more ascetic, four references to "fasting," which seem not to be part of the original text, got in.

A rather obvious gloss is the verse about the "white belly" in Matthew. As Christ had just refused to give a "sign," it is not likely that He would offer one of precisely the same kind that He had refused to give. The parallel passages make it clear that Jonah's preaching was the "sign."

Two misprints have created new words: "The Grampians" ought to be "the Graupians," and the word "celt" for a flint knife has no authority except a mistake in the text of the Vulgate of Job xix, 24. "Derrings-do" for desperate courage, is Wardour Street English; this time Edmund Spenser seems to be the culprit, misunderstanding Chaucer.

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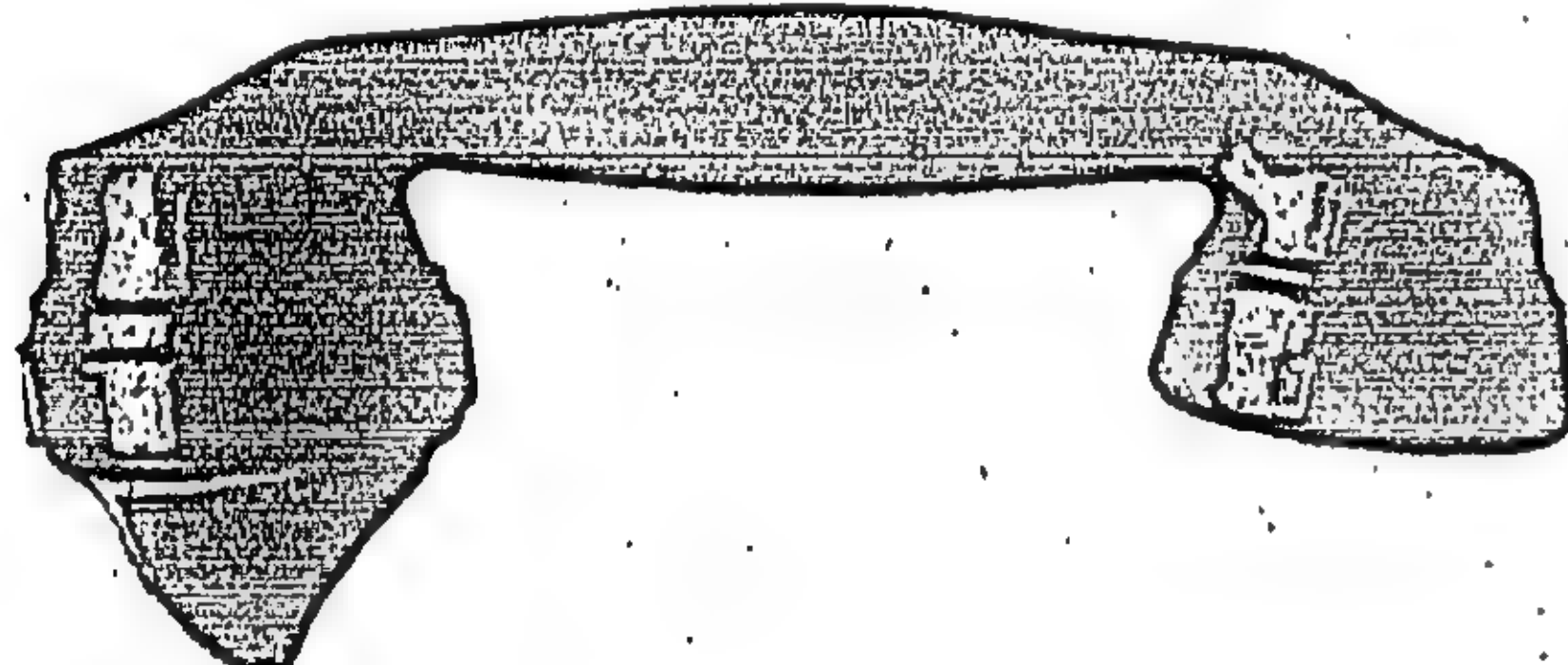
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## This magic instrument

YOU SAW the news last week that the Hongkong Government telephone exchanges were to become automatic. It probably didn't interest you, unless you were a civil servant.

Not in an age when you can talk from ship to shore, from one side of the globe to the other. But if Graham Bell were to return to this world he would tell us how lucky we were.

He would recall how on March 10, 1876, he said over 100ft. of wire, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." That was the first telephone speech ever made—not much more than 60 years ago. To-day there are 35,000,000 telephones in the world, 3,000,000 of them in the British Isles.

Yet the telephone constantly provides uncanny examples of its near-human ingenuity. In your radio receiver, which, after all, is only a telephone, you can receive from all parts of the world clear pictures through the same sort of telephone as you have in your home.

News and messages are exchanged on the teleprinter, a telephonic typewriter whereby every word transmitted is simultaneously typed on a duplicate machine at the other end.

But telephone engineers are men of insatiable ambition. They say we have seen only the beginning of wonders. All the time they are experimenting with some new and incredible way of bringing us a little nearer the other end of the world.

Their experiments have been fruit-telligible a conference as if they had full enough in the past few years, all sat round the same table. Paris, for example, has a telephone exchange that forecasts the weather. You dial "Invalides 8800," and a cheery voice says, "Here is the weather forecast for the Paris region during the next 12 hours."

In the same city you dial "S.V.P." ("If you please") to be connected with a bureau that answers all kinds of queries and provides messengers to run errands.

Paris and Berlin have a service for "absent subscribers." If you expect to be away for long from your home or office you can have your line transferred to a department where callers' names and messages are recorded.

Then there is the "conference" call, of special interest to the film world, where all the men who matter seem to be in perpetual conference.

It came into the news last year when we read that Alexander Korda, sitting in his New York apartment, was connected with his American representative (sitting in another New York apartment), Mr. Irving Asher (at his home near Windsor), and another executive at Hampstead, and the four had as long and in-

linguists.

The voice of a caller in London talking to San Francisco travels by land lines from Faraday Building to Rugby radio station, and thence by long-wave wireless to Houlton (Maine) or by short wave to New York (New Jersey). It then passes again over land lines to New York and on to San Francisco.

Cecil Wilson

## BOUND FOR HONGKONG

Conjecture On Destination Of Mauretania

Honolulu, Apr. 5.

The liner Mauretania sailed today for an undisclosed destination after taking on 3,000 tons of fuel oil.

One high source said the vessel had clearance papers for Hongkong and was apparently prepared to go to either the Antipodes or Hongkong. A member of the crew disclosed that

## Was This Your Verdict?

The PROBLEM OF HANS.—Hans Lindl was not exempted from military service.

Judge Davies told him: "Ever since Hitler's rise to power, and especially since the Munich crisis, you have seen the constant possibility of war between Germany and Britain, and all the time you have enjoyed the benefits of living here."

Hans preferred democracy. So he must defend it. Do you agree?

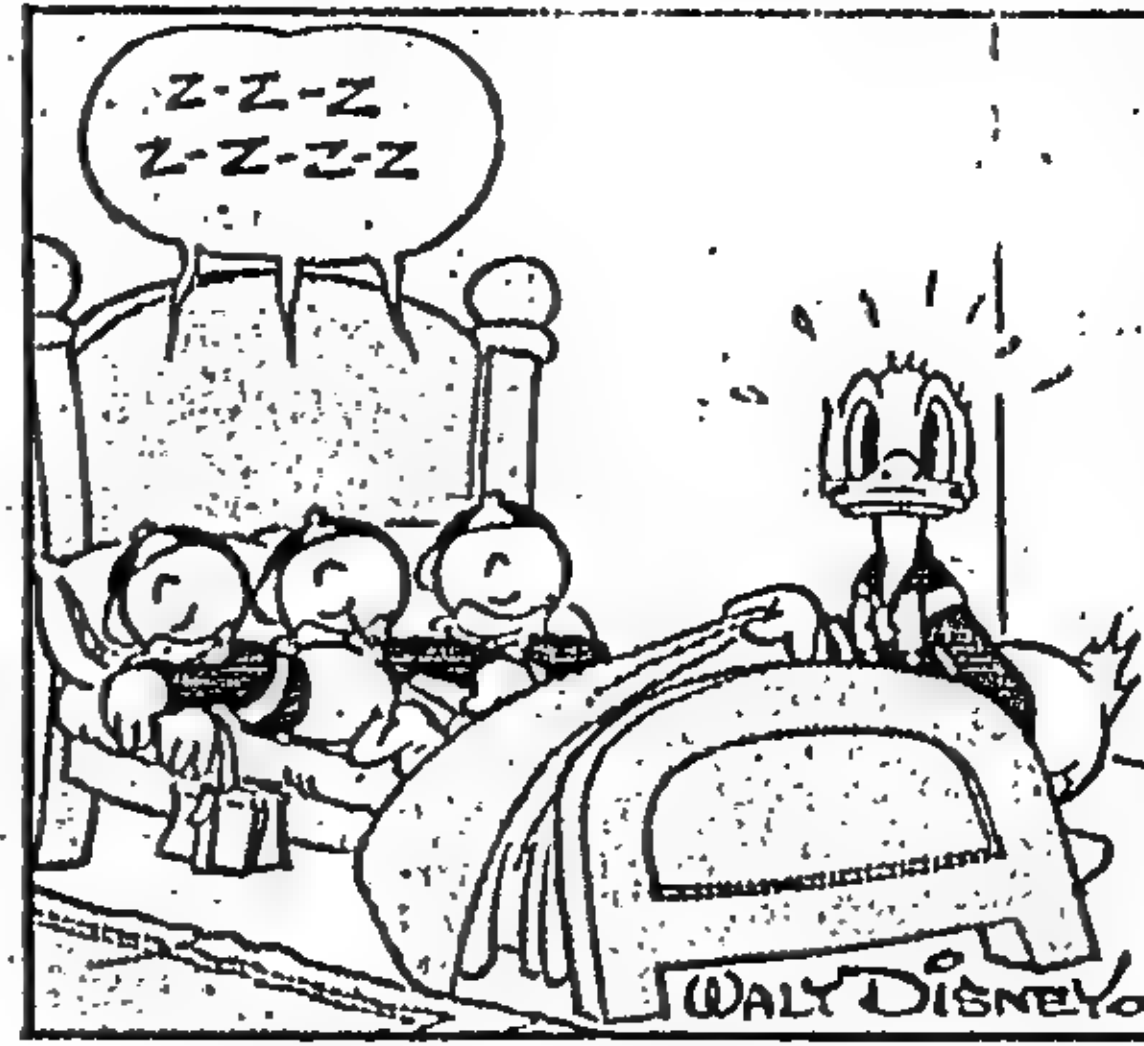
preparations were being made for the accommodation of troops.—United Press.







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## FOUR WIVES COST HIM £1,000,000

WIVES are an expensive hobby for Tommy Manville, American playboy and asbestos multi-millionaire. Four of them have cost him £1,000,000. Now he's looking for a fifth, and permanent, wife. He makes these confessions in his autobiography.

He says he has so much money—£6,000,000—that if he spent £200 daily until he is 80 he would still have hundreds of thousands left.

And he claims that he isn't as crazy as most people think, because he turned the 12,000,000 dollars left to him into 30,000,000 by skilful investment.

His six gorgeous starry-eyed blonde secretaries cost £200 weekly. He has whisky for breakfast and his house, which cost £60,000, is guarded night and day by six armed men to keep away kidnappers.

"My bitter moods always grow mellow when my secretaries are close by to give a little consolation, though this form of solace costs 1,000 dollars a week," says Manville.

He admits that he sleeps in white silk pyjamas in a bed which has scarlet sheets and pillows, and claims that he has worked as a labourer in a construction gang.

**Billiards Champion Divorced**

Mrs. Florence Enid Davis, of Chesterfield, has been granted a decree nisi at Derby Assizes, because of misconduct by her husband, Mr. Joe Davis, the billiards champion.

## Eight British Women from Inside Germany THEY RETURN FROM THE LAND OF FEAR

### NAZIS' PRISONERS TELL THEIR STORY

PENILESS, the clothes they wore all they possessed in the world, eight British women and two children arrived at Gravesend last month in a Dutch boat, from Rotterdam.

For the last four months they have been imprisoned in Germany and Nazi Poland since war broke out.

I saw them come off the boat, tired, with thin, drawn cheeks from lack of proper food—and frightened.

You have heard of the fear of the Gestapo. These women have met it. A railway official came up to them for their passports. He was polite. He had a kindly face.

"Your passports, please," he said in an ordinary civil voice.

Without question their hands darted to their purse-bags. Obeyingly they let him have their passports. And then one of them laughed, a nervous laugh that ended shakily in relief.

"We shall get them back, of course? Yes, yes, of course. I was forgetting—we are in England now."

Some of them have homes to go to, some have not. Mrs. M. Peace, Polish-born, was being met by her son, who lives in Tanza-road, N.W., and whom she has not seen for nine years.

Miss Mary Rundstein and her sister Sarah were born in England but have not lived here since they were babies. They have no relatives here.

But this is England

"We shall And work," they said confidently.

Mrs. Maude Vickery knows no one in this country. And she will not be able to find work. She is 70 and paralysed. She was married from the boat in a bath chair.

"I have not been in England for 30 years," but "it is home," she said simply.

Miss Edith Allen, one of three English women teachers in Cracow and known everywhere in Poland, told me what it was like to be interned in Germany.

**Nuremberg Nightmare**

"We were in nine prisons altogether," she said, "as we were taken from one place to another."

"Nuremberg was like a nightmare. The buses were not clean. We had to get rid of the bugs before we could go down to sleep."

"It was here they stripped us. A woman waitress superintended the search, but there were four male warders who were there all the time looking on."

Miss Edith Allen acted as interpreter. She can speak four languages, French, English, German, and Russian.

Three Jewish girls of the party, Polly Eder and Sarah and Mary Rundstein were told by Nazi guards that they would be put up against a wall.

"We shall then shoot you," explained the guards, "and when you are dead we shall make soup out of you."

**How Nazis Joke**

The girls were terrified, even when they came to understand that this was just the Nazi way of making a little joke.

Yesterday, terrified still, they clung to Miss Ida Daniels, who was the mother of the party. She had a pack of cards and taught them to play "Sevens."

"It amused the children," she told me. "We did what we could to keep them happy."

The two children are nine-year-old Richard and 12-year-old Alexander, sons of Mrs. Sophie Brown, a Polish girl of 27, who married a South African in Cracow.

She had a job as manicurist. She has never been to England before. But as the train slid into London she clutched her two children and pointed through the darkness.

"Lon-don! Lon-don!" she cried. And Richard and Alexander, both sucking oranges, shrieked with excitement.

"Lon-don!" they echoed.

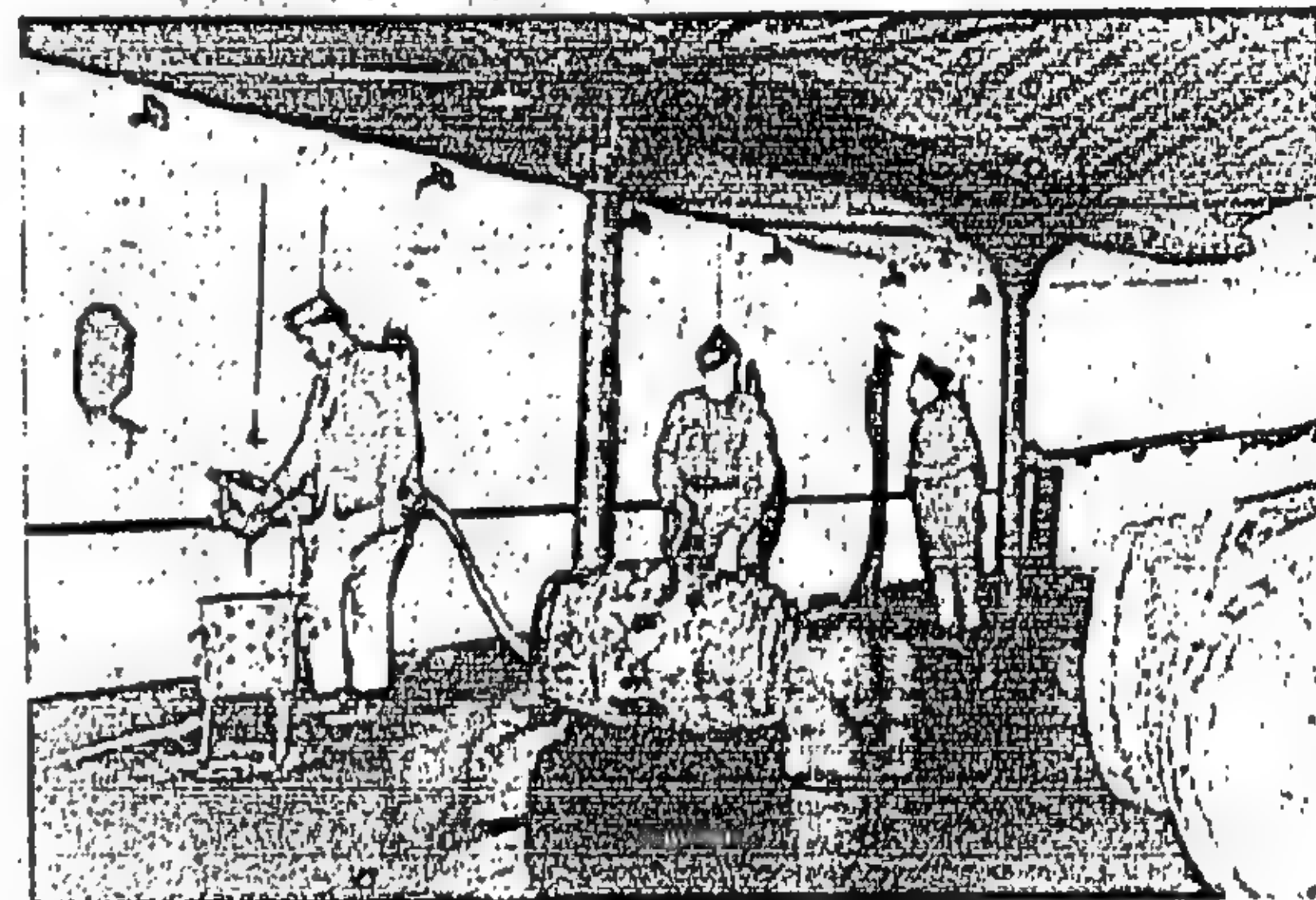
Adventure was before them. Only fear, hunger, misery, lay behind.

One member of the party, Miss Joy Rogers, 21-year-old revue dancer, of Westcliff-on-Sea, did not return with them.

She left them at Rotterdam, saying someone had promised to take her to England by plane.

## GOOD WINE FOR THE TROOPS

## 17, Must Not Meet Soldiers



RESERVES of Army wine being tapped for despatch in barrels to estimants behind the lines in France.—French Official War Photograph.

A GIRL of seventeen was banned from going out with soldiers by Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmorland) magistrates.

She was Nellie Butler, of Tramlane, who was found guilty of stealing a pound note.

Blinding her over, the chairman, Mrs. F. Pearson, said that the magistrates had decided to add these conditions: She must not go out with soldiers; must not stay out after ten o'clock at night; must not frequent public-houses.

"The magistrates feel," added Mrs. Pearson, "that many young people are getting into loose ways. Not for years have we had cases of this kind, and we must protect you against temptations."

## Seymours Were A

### Funny Lot

THE Seymours were a funny lot—including the unfortunate Jane, who lost her head in more than one way to Henry VIII.

It was excessive vanity, rather than undue ambition, which was to account for the unfavourable impression made by the later Seymours on their contemporaries. Mr. Bernard Falk points out in his new book, "The Naughty Seymours" (Hutchinson, 18s.).

Charles Seymour, the sixth Duke of Somerset, for example, "was pompous to the point of ridicule."

"77" Wed "15"

Once, when his second wife tapped him coquettishly with her fan, he chided her for familiarity: "Madam, my first Duchess was a Percy and she never took such a liberty!"

Matrimonially, they did well for themselves. "If they married for love," says Mr. Falk scathingly, "they were careful to see that their partners had substantial rentals or dowries."

Some of them married late. There was Henry Seymour, who was quite a "card." He married a 15-years-old girl when he was 77.

## "Owd Sammy" Of Lancashire

SIR Samuel Brighouse, Britain's oldest coroner, and affectionately known as "Owd Sammy," who died at the age of ninety at his home in Derby Street, Ormskirk, Lancashire, had been the Southwest Lancashire coroner for fifty-six years.

For the past two years he had been confined to his bedroom, but carried on his work up to the last.

Sir Samuel smoked no fewer than twenty cigars a day. Some of his sayings were:

"I enjoy every minute of every day."

"I've never gone out of my way to avoid a pint of beer."

"To acquire happiness take an interest in your fellow creatures and they will take an interest in you."

Sir Samuel was born at Latham, Ormskirk. He was the last coroner in England chosen by the votes of the freeholders, being elected in January, 1884.

## Baronet "Either Fool Or Rogue"

A baronet was described by Mr. Registrar can, at London Bankruptcy Court, as "either a fool or a rogue."

He refused an application for discharge by Sir John Corbin Chubb, of St. Mary's Abbott's Court, W.

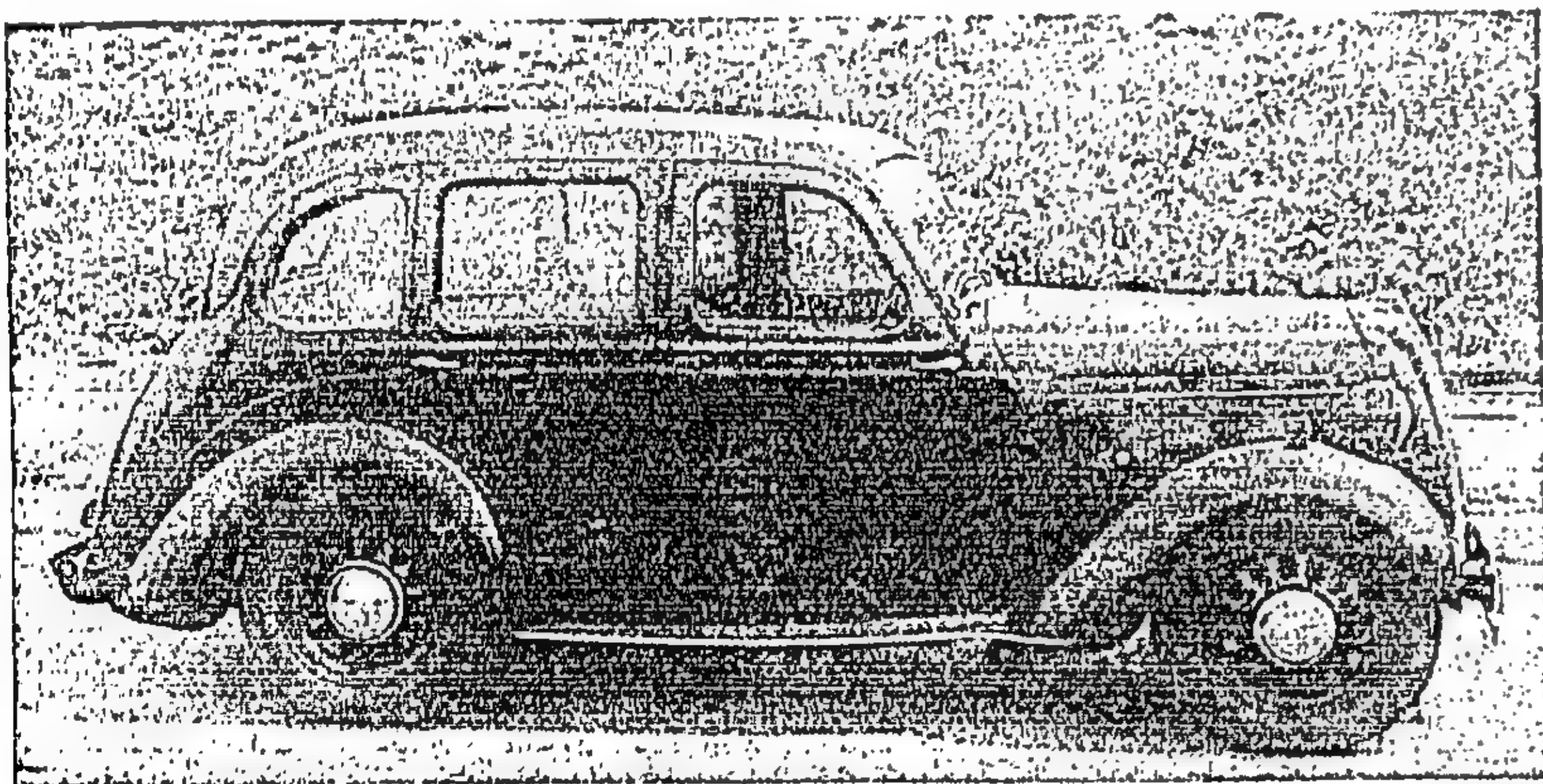
Sir John was given liberty to apply again in three years' time, the Registrar saying: "In the meantime, he might lead a decent, honest life."

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## Soldier Wants A Radio Wedding

LOVE that leaps the Atlantic may be a bone of contention for lawyers and clergy.

It certainly is so in the case of Sergt. Charles Chevalier, French Canadian soldier now serving in England, who wants to be married by radio telephone to Vicky Quesnel, aged 19, of Montreal.

Bishop Nelligan, Chief Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, says the long-distance marriage can take place—but a man must stand proxy for the Sergeant Chevalier.

Church law says that the physical presence of the bride and bridegroom before the priest is essential, although a proxy may be permitted in certain circumstances.

**He Wants Radio**

But Sergeant Chevalier says, "No other man is going to take my place at my wedding ceremony."

That is why he wants a radio wedding. But here both lawyers and priests rise up with objections.

The province of Quebec, in which the bride lives, observes old-style French law, which is quite different from English law.

A Quebec lawyer says:—

"I have never heard of a marriage by proxy taking place in Quebec, and I seriously question whether it can be done. Quebec law requires marriages to be performed before a competent official and in this province a competent official means a Priest or Minister of Religion. There is no such thing in Quebec as a civil marriage."

"In general, the Courts of Quebec will recognise as valid a marriage which is recognised as valid by the Church to which the parties belong."

"If the Roman Catholic Church would recognise a proxy marriage by radio as valid there is just a possibility that the Courts would also recognise it as valid under Roman Catholic law."

**But Where?**

Even if all these difficulties could be overcome the radio-telephone wedding would still be a legal headache.

Would it have taken place in England, in Canada, or halfway across the 3,000 mile radio-beam linking the two parties?

Canada House legal experts will sit down to puzzle the matter out.

"If it can't be done we shall have to wait until we can meet," said Sergt. Chevalier. "But I want to be married before I go further overseas."

And black-haired Vicky told a Montreal correspondent:

"I love Charles, and I am willing to marry him by proxy or any other way."

## The Colonel Who Was Unfit

LIEUT.-COL. Patrick John Reeves was 52.

But he still wanted to do his bit. Then a Medical Board decided that he was unfit for further service.

So Colonel Reeves shot himself.

At the inquest in a Northern Command station the verdict was that he killed himself while the state of his mind was unbalanced.

The coroner (Dr. F. R. Eddison) said: "Here we have an officer who, as far as age was concerned, was beginning to turn the corner, and felt he was of no use."

TO ATTACK

—£28,400

FRANCE'S Armament Minister, M. Raoul Dautry, has worked out what it costs to maintain the Maginot Line with "Nothing to report."

In one hour of attack, he reckons, an infantry division uses £28,400 in munitions and petrol alone.

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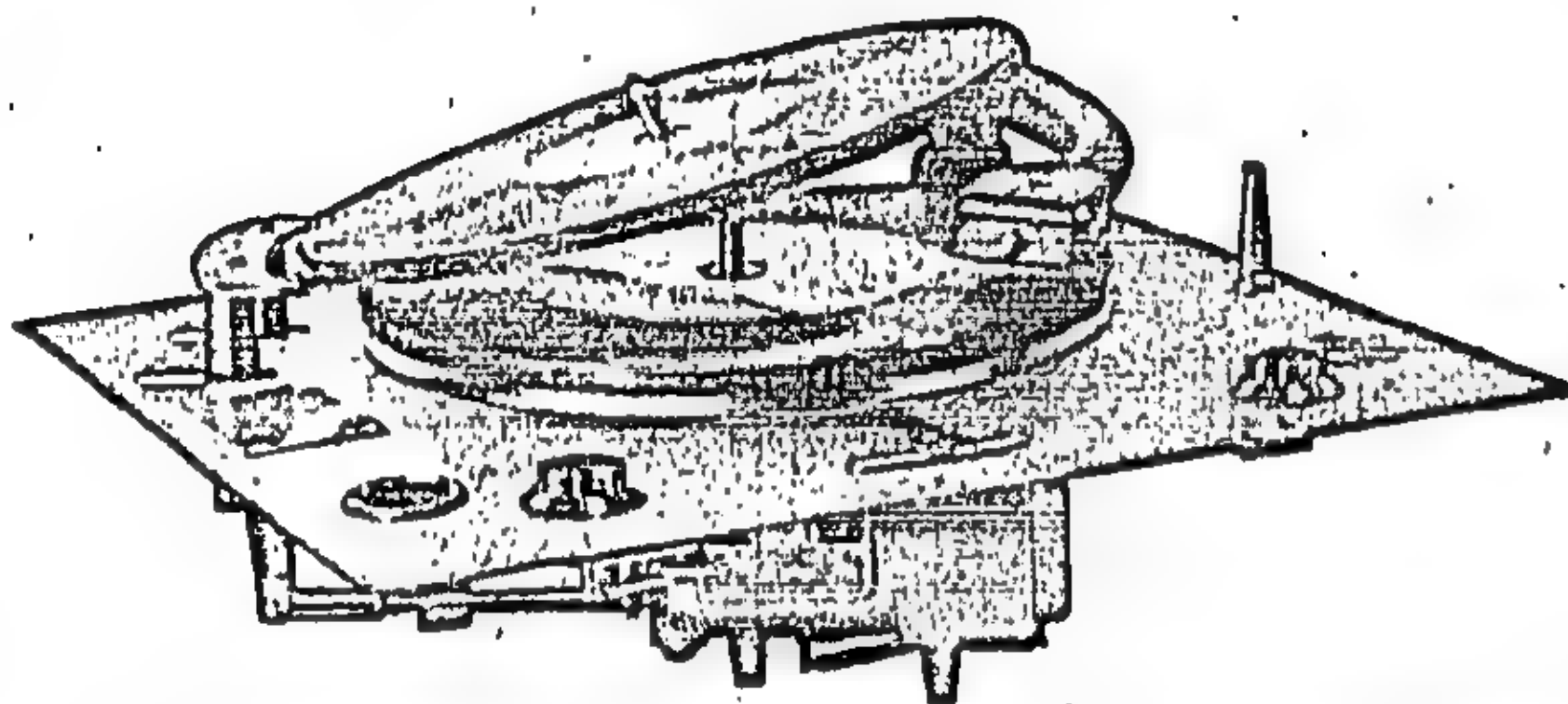


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### DEATH

SUMMERS.—At his home, Kai Tak Villa, Kowloon City, on April 7, 1940, Capt. Edwin Henry Summers, aged 78 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

Monday, April 8, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Telephone: 26815

THE prefix "Special to the Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1934. Such news bears the indication "SP" in received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

### The War Goes On

As we enter upon the eighth month of the war we have plenty of reason for satisfaction with the balance of advantage during the seven undramatic months that are behind us. Nothing could have served us better than this long respite in which to marshal our resources. When Goebbels boasts that a neutral traveller in Germany would scarcely observe any difference from peace conditions, he is apparently all unconscious that this is precisely Germany's weakness. If there is little difference, it is because little difference was possible. Hitler had years ago harnessed the whole activity of the nation to the furtherance of his deliberate design of launching war on Europe at a moment chosen by himself. Thus, long before the war began the country was already working almost at the maximum pitch of which it was capable. With ourselves, on the other hand, it was only after the emergency had actually burst upon us that we seriously took in hand the task of keying up our economy to war pitch and effecting the painful transition from peace to war conditions. We have made immense strides during this invaluable seven months of "quiet war," and with every day that passes we come nearer to overhauling the enemy. From now onwards the Blitzkrieg, whenever it comes, will find us both in a relative and in an absolute sense immeasurably better prepared than on September 3, 1939.

Another gain to be registered is the strangulation, none the less sure for being slow, which the British and French navies are inflicting on the enemy, despite his every frantic effort to wriggle out of the toils. We, on our part, are in a position to trade freely with every one of those 18 neutrals and with the whole of the rest of the world besides.

By his utter contempt for every rule of law and every prescription of humanity in the conduct of the war, Hitler had made his regime more universally loathed, if that were possible, than it already was in the last phase of the peace. For him it is a disastrous miscalculation that he is fighting at all after seven months, having been confidently assured by Ribbentrop that Britain and France would lay down the sword after a brief campaign and leave him in possession of the field to pull off another of his "miracles." Realising now that victory is beyond his grasp, he is behaving like a ferocious beast at bay. On our side the essential thing is to remember that, though at bay, he still has plenty of fight left in him. We must not surrender to any foolish notion that victory can be "cheaply won" or that it will not demand the last ounces of effort and of sacrifice. The unity and power of our Empire as displayed are indeed majestic, and our great French ally is a tower of strength, but though the final attainment of our goal is certain we must give our limbs for a long and arduous journey.

Britain's debt to America has long been a subject of controversy in the United States. Criticism of Britain has been severe.

Yet that criticism arises entirely out of misconception and misunderstanding. It is only necessary to give authoritative explanation of the difficulties in order to dissipate the violent attacks on the British Exchequer that spring from ignorance.

FIRST of all, dealing with the history of the Debt and the Settlement, it is easy for me to give an account, although much prejudice existed at the time.

In 1922 the Debt amounted more or less to 4,000 million dollars.

The money was borrowed from the United States after America entered the war, and at the time when questions of settlement arose other countries owed Britain 8,000 million dollars.

Now, when peace came to the world the belief was general that Britain had the Debt and did not expect or exact a settlement.

This conviction was due to the utterance of President Wilson, who had said that there was to be no profit from the war, and in April 1917, addressing both Houses of Congress, declared that "we seek no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make."

THE declaration was in harmony with other statements by American public men.

Speakers in Congress had strengthened the conception in Britain that, in America's eyes, the Debt was a contribution made by the United States to a common cause. Here are some typical utterances made at the time the Debt was incurred.—

Senator McCumber: "We ought to be mighty liberal in the expenditure of money when we can take no part in the real battle, which to-day is the battle of the American people."

Senator Smoot: "Every dollar expended under the provisions of this Bill will be for the benefit of the United States."

Senator Kenyon: "I hope that one of these loans will never be paid, and that we will never ask that it be paid. I never want to see this Government ask France to return the loan we may make her."

Senator Cummins: "I am perfectly willing to give to any of the Allied nations the money which they need to carry on our war, for it is now our war. I would give it just as freely as I would to equip our army or to maintain our navy."

Congressman Mondell: "We can (by the advances) effectively, and in the immediate future, arm, strengthen, and support those who are, since our declaration of war, fighting our battles."

Congressman Mann: "I think it is our highest duty in the making of war to give aid to those who are fighting the enemy against whom we have declared war."

Congressman Fordney: "The (the advances) only purpose is to aid them in the best way possible to fight our battles across the sea, without calling upon our men to go there."

Congressman Madden: "We are starting out to win a victory as I understand it to maintain American rights; and if we can maintain American rights by furnishing money to somebody willing to fight our battles for ourselves, we ought to do it."

THERE were other public utterances by prominent Americans in the same vein.

For example, General Pershing has said:—

"If it had not been that the Allies were able to hold the lines for fifteen months after we had entered the war, hold them with the support of the loans we made, the war might have been lost. We scarcely realised what those loans meant to them and to us."

"It seems to me that there is some middle ground where we should bear a certain part of the expense in maintaining the Allies' armies on the front while we were preparing, instead of calling all this money a loan and insisting upon its repayment. We were responsible. We gave the money knowing it would be used to hold the Dache until we could prepare. Fifteen months I think of it."

# WE HIRED THE MONEY

by Lord Beaverbrook

Here is the second in a series of articles by Lord Beaverbrook, exclusive to the "Hongkong Telegraph" in Hongkong, revealing the truth about the American debt settlement.

It has been sent to newspapers of the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the world.

It appears in the principal newspapers of the capitals of the Dominions and the United States.

The article has also been circulated in pamphlet form to senators and legislators in all parts of the Empire and every State of the American Union.

Copies of this pamphlet will be obtainable free of all charge on written application to the Daily Express Office, Fleet-Street, E.C.4.

Clearly there is a great contrast between Pershing's view and that expressed by President Coolidge. For, while Coolidge said: "They hired the money," Pershing says, in effect, "We hired the soldiers."

Pershing and the American legislators in 1917 envisaged the war as a joint undertaking. If that is how we must regard it, then the burden was unequally distributed. Figures drawn from an American source illustrate this:—

The gross cost of the war in percentage of the national wealth was:—

Great Britain .....	34.49
America .....	8.67
The annual cost of the war in percentage of national income was:—	
Great Britain .....	36.92
America .....	15.50

The battle deaths in percentage of population were:—

Great Britain .....	1.44
America .....	0.05

With such utterances and such facts in their minds the British delegates at the Peace Conference formed high hopes of the American attitude towards the Debt.

It must be said that the American official spokesmen did nothing then to encourage this British opinion.

At the same time, the American attitude towards reparations gave, by inference, a measure of support to British optimism.

Britain asked that "war costs" should be included in the bill for reparations to be presented to Germany. The American representatives said that only compensation for "war damage" could be asked from the Germans. The American point of view, pressed with vigour, prevailed.

Now the debts to the United States were plainly one of the "war costs" of the Allied Powers. The United States was therefore impugning its debtor's power to pay. And, by preventing the British claim on Germany for those "war costs," the Americans allowed the inference to be drawn that the Debt might be regarded as a dead letter.

There was surprise, then, when, a few years later, the Americans began to press for settlement of the Debt.

In fact, in 1919, when President Wilson's Administration was still in office, Americans in New York, especially American business men, made it plain in their representations over and over again that the payment of private debts by Britain to the United States would discharge Britain's obligations.

Nothing was expected from the accumulated war debts for many years to come.

It must not be supposed that it is urged or alleged that these representations interfered with or impaired the United States Government's right to claim repayment of the Debt.

They did, however, create confidence in Britain that reconstruction would go forward without any interference on account of these responsibilities.

It was only when the change of administration came in the United States in the year 1921 that the demand for settlement of the Debt began to be pressed upon Britain.

The first American request for a funding of the Debt was not made until 1922, and Mr. Andrew Mellon was responsible for the decision to press for a settlement of the issue.

WHEN the pressure was being put on the British Government to take up the question, Lord Balfour, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Government wrote a Note.

In it he said: "In effect, what we owe to the United States arises from the money which others have borrowed from us. We have been only the intermediaries."

Now this was a mis-statement. Britain had been in the position not of an intermediary, but of a banker who received deposits and made loans.

But the mistake was Balfour's mistake. It was not the error of the British nation.

The Note was written at a time when Balfour was growing very old. His usefulness had passed. And Britain should not be held responsible for his statement. It should not be held against the British people.

Yet Britain has never had a fair consideration of the argument in the Balfour Note because of the mis-statement.

American opinion was concerned with the mis-statement and not with the argument.

THERE now came a change of Premiership in Britain and a general election. Lloyd George went out. Bonar Law came to power.

Under pressure from Washington, he sent Mr. Baldwin to negotiate in the United States. But he gave him directions to return after making an examination of the position. He made his own views perfectly plain:—

A settlement must depend on some other method of satisfying the United States than the transfer of money.

The Debt could not be paid in gold. Britain had no gold to send. It could not be paid in an increased sale of British goods. The United States would not take more goods. And it could not be settled by means of the trade balance. For the trade balance was against Britain.

Bonar Law's position was that of a debtor willing to pay but requiring that payment must be adjusted, both in form and amount, to the debtor's capacity to pay.

This principle has since been adopted by the United States. In 1923, the United States War Debt Commission stated that the capacity to pay should be taken into account in considering the funding of foreign debts.

This was what Bonar Law asked for.

It has sometimes been said—although Bonar Law did not deal with this possibility—that Britain should part with other assets in settlement of the debt. For instance, Bermuda and the British possession in the Caribbean.

Without discussing the merits of this proposal from the British standpoint, let it be said at once that no United States Government has ever been willing to open up negotiations on such a basis. Every succeeding President has opposed any such acquisition. The American Administration do not want any more island populations. The era when the Danish Islands were purchased by the United States for 25 million dollars has long since passed.

The President of the United States prefers to leave the responsibility for the Caribbean Islands with the British Government.

SO Bonar Law, as I have said, never considered the transfer of British Islands to United States ownership, and he gave no instructions on that point to his emissaries.

But when Baldwin left for the United States Bonar Law made the position that Britain could pay only according to its capacity perfectly clear to the American Ambassador, and also in public statements to the American newspapers. He deliberately called in a newspaper reporter on the eve of Baldwin's departure to make his views plain to the people of the United States.

Baldwin went to Washington. He discussed a settlement involving a negotiation of the Debt by means of money payments. This was impossible. It meant a transfer of about £38 millions of gold a year. And Britain had in hand only £12 millions of gold coin and bullion.

This was less than the pre-war gold stock, held at that time by the public as well as the Bank.

Any depletion of it was quite impossible in a country where the gold still prevailed, where the note issue was based on gold values.

Baldwin was forbidden by his instructions from making a settlement. He was permitted only to discuss terms.

But he went further than his instructions. He recommended a settlement.

He did not wait to consult his Cabinet colleagues in Britain. When he came home he made a statement on his arrival at Southampton that the terms he brought back were the best that could be got and ought to be accepted.

By doing so he committed his colleagues to the settlement. A political crisis followed at once. Baldwin had either to get his settlement through or resign. Having made his statement there was no way out. His resignation meant the break-up of the Government.

That was the position that confronted Bonar Law. If he maintained his opposition to the Baldwin settlement, his Cabinet would split. And there would be another general election, with his Conservative Party divided and shattered at the polls.

Most of Bonar Law's colleagues were in favour of the settlement. The weight of Cabinet opinion was on that side. And those of his political friends who opposed the settlement were handicapped by the fact that Bonar Law was in bad health. They could not subject him to the stresses and strains of a political struggle.

So Bonar Law was prevailed upon to accept the Baldwin position under protest.

It has often been represented that I was the only opponent of the settlement at that time. This is not so. There were others, including Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Reginald McKenna, and Mr. J. M. Keynes.

WITHIN the short space of eight years, after the Baldwin settlement, when some 2,000 million gold dollars had been transferred by Britain to the United States, a financial crisis broke out in Britain, as it was bound to do sooner or later.

A great run took place. Foreigners removed their balances. The Treasury continued to pay. It borrowed fifty million pounds from France and the United States. But the run continued. And in the end Britain was compelled to abandon the gold standard. There was no gold left.

The Debt, which was not repudiated. But there was a failure to pay, due simply to the bankruptcy of the British Treasury and the disappearance of the gold. It was bankruptcy, not repudiation. It was a misfortune to go bankrupt. It was not a crime.

The situation had arisen of which Bonar Law had clearly and emphatically warned the United States at the time the settlement was made.

Britain and the United States had a joint responsibility for depleting the British Treasury. From the making of the settlement to the failure to pay, 2,000 million dollars of money had been transferred from Britain to the United States in Debt instalments.

The United States knew the debtor's condition, and yet exacted payment of the Debt. In the end, debtor and creditor shared the responsibility for emptying the British till.

There were left the goods on Britain's shelves. The creditor did not take these. He did not want them. The United States had plenty of goods on her own shelves. The trouble was she could not get buyers for them.

Nor would the United States take American securities in the hands of British investors. The last thing in the world she wanted was to have those securities liquidated at a time when the American market was falling heavily.

Indeed, it was looked on as an unfriendly act if foreigners offered to sell American securities on the New York market.

And this was a view which was strongly pressed upon Britain by the Americans.

But now came another chapter in the story of misfortune. Financial collapse in the United States.

This was different from the British crisis. The United States experienced financial disaster at a time when the country had plenty of money. She had lots of gold in her vaults. When the crash came gold stocks amounted to 4,000 million dollars.

When the crisis was over, the United States, although she had gone off the gold standard, had increased her holding of gold.

REMEMBER the distinction between the British crisis, when the gold was all gone and British credit was ruined, and the American crisis, when the gold amounted to 4,000 million dollars, and had increased in 1934, when the crisis was over, to 8,000 millions.

But in face of this large stock of gold, 4,000 millions in gold dollars, British citizens who held American bonds pledging payment in gold dollars were required to take paper dollars after these paper dollars had fallen heavily in value. By this

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



Press Commentary

# ALLIES' FIGHTING SPIRIT

## Keener Edge To Most Deadly Weapon

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Developments during the last few days in the Allied economic policy have given an even keener edge to their deadliest weapon. This is the consensus of Sunday's British press comment which is chiefly confined to two things—the tightening of blockade measures and the ever deepening co-operation of the British and French.

The latter is described as not only the Allies' main source of power but also destined to be a permanent basis for building a new Europe. The press view is that ever since the last meeting of the Supreme War Council, a new fighting spirit has been clearly evident in the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Allied notes to Norway and Sweden, the Anglo-French talks, the British drive in the Balkans and the hastening to London of the Balkan envoys. These all form one of the most valuable factors in the defeat of Hitlerism.

### Main Problem

The main problem lies in north-west and south-east Europe. As the "Sunday Times" puts it, the relation of the neutrals to Germany is that of threatened men.

In north-west Scandinavia and Holland they see their ships destroyed, their seamen murdered and their neutral waters abused with impunity but they do not dare to retaliate.

If Germany wins the war, not one of them will survive; yet here they are hardening the rod for their backs by supplying Germany with iron ore.

If the neutrals are unable to defend their interests, the "Sunday Times" continues, our job is to study how we can persuade them to do so. In south-east Europe the position is different. We must help the neutrals to face up to Germany by two methods. We must buy their goods and we must give them firm guarantees against military destruction.

"Emeco" the new British Balkan Trading Company, is a pointer to the first method.

General Weyand with his Allied Army in the middle East is a pointer to the second.

### Whole-Hearted Blockade

The "Economist" says that while the Allies have every sympathy for the predicament which the neutrals are in, and do not intend to deprive them of their rights, it is only plain commonsense to say that the only effective blockade is a whole-hearted one.

The "Sunday Express" says the wisest policy is that of a cat—to watch every exit, for the rat cannot live without water and must come out.

The "Economist" says that if the net is really tightened, German military forces must be used to break it.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly news letter, suggests that if the Allies can reach the first anniversary of the war in a state of deadlock they will have passed their first phase.

The job will then be to develop their resources to the full behind their defences so as to live as full and as civilised a life as possible. This is the second phase.

### Imperative Objectives

We must remember, he says, that during the greater part of our recorded history man has lived and worked with his weapons at his side. This state of affairs may last three years or more. During this time, the main task will be the development of Anglo-French co-operation with the objective of providing impenetrable defence and liberty and freedom in modern Europe.

At the same time they will have to show the world that behind the barriers Britain and France have created a new world of steadily increasing economic and military strength and that, subject to the fulfilment of the war aims, the German people can co-operate in that new world.

If this happens, Commander King Hall suggests, that possibly a third phase of the military struggle may never be needed.

The Catholic organ "Tablet" looks to the future from a basis of Anglo-French unity.

This unity is much more than that of allies against a common foe. It is a unity from which, with the help of other nations, we hope that unity in Europe will be born again.

## NAZIS TEN-YEAR PLAN TO CONQUER WHOLE OF EUROPE

—FROM PAGE ONE

Slovakia, who worked up disobedience campaigns against the local governments.

"This exposure of the Nazi war aims can leave no possible doubt as to what the British and French empires are fighting against," added the Ministry's statement.

It was further revealed that coloured posters with a reproduction of the map are to be distributed next week to shipping offices, upon application to the Ministry of Information.

This is to serve as a counter to the German propaganda regarding M. Reynaud's alleged new European map, which the Nazis claimed was drawn up by M. Reynaud and Mr. Sumner Welles.

# Nordic neutrals fear worsening of their situation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Apr. 7 (UP).—Scandinavia, warned by both Europe's war camps that any move in favour of one side will be considered a hostile act by the other, is clinging passively to her precarious neutrality perch, wondering whether the coming week will bring an incident which will topple one of her component nations into war.

The war of nerves, which has been raging at fever pitch throughout Scandinavia this week and which has caused very great apprehension in Oslo and Stockholm, is now considered to be the least threatening of all the Scandinavian war clouds.

Although official comment is lacking it is now reported that the British notes demands are less friendly in tone.

Political circles maintain that the notes were more concerned with Russia than Germany, stating that the Scandinavians will feel themselves threatened if Russia secures control of or possesses a port on the Atlantic. The Scandinavian capitals do not feel themselves to be in the same dilemma in this respect as they do in the European war.

In this connection M. Kott's speech failed to arouse much Scandinavian comment. The stronger passages of his speech were attributed to the rising pitch of national indignation over Norway's losses of lives and ships and the disrespect for her neutrality rather than any stiffening against either war camp.

The speech indicated that there will be no new departures in Norwegian policy as a result of Lord Halifax's note.

Diplomatic circles characterise the speech as a reiteration of Norwegian policy, which has not been changed since 1914.

Meanwhile, however, German and British propaganda—which intrigue the Scandinavians—have been battling fiercely over Scandinavia all this week end.

The Copenhagen "National Tidende's" correspondent in Berlin reports that Germany considers that Scandinavia may become a battle-field in a matter of days or hours—and, under pressure of mounting belligerent warnings and rumours, Scandinavia is ready to believe it.

### Sweden's Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—LONDON, Apr. 7 (UP).—M. Guenther, the Swedish Foreign Minister, is quoted in a special statement to the "Sunday Chronicle" as saying that Sweden is "determined to hold fast to our neutrality to the utmost and to defend it if necessary."

"For Sweden the position of neutrality is not only a question of principle but the only practicable policy of preservation of her independence in protecting her vital interests. "Whether we look at it from a logical or a moral point of view, we can find no firmer base for our neutrality and it is on that that we have taken our stand from the beginning—normal exchange with the belligerents of our own products and imports, where necessary, for our national life, and otherwise a strict confirmation of the acknowledged rules of international law."

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued Saturday says: "Market ruled very quiet. Bank East Asia 177 1/2, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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## INDIA'S FUTURE IN BALANCE

NEW DELHI, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly said a victory for the Nazis would mean the end of democratic principles. The whole future of India will depend on the result of the war. It is not possible to conceive of a free India apart from Britain.

## Diplomatic Offensive

### Important Development Expected This Week

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The coming week is expected to provide an even greater Allied development than last week.



# MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

## EASTERN GAIN RUNNERS-UP POSITION

### Hongkong F.C. Unfortunate to Lose By Odd Goal in Five At Happy Valley

(By "Rox")

Eastern secured the runners-up of the First Division League when they defeated Club three goals to two at the Club ground yesterday. They were very fortunate in winning the match as there were occasions when it was thought Club would gain a surprise win.

Lau Hin-hon played a sound enough game when called upon, but this was seldom. Cheng Ying-kuen and Tsang Chung-wan made the mistake of underestimating their opponents and came very near losing the match for Eastern. In the second half they firmed up and with the aid of the halves managed to stem the raids of Club.

Lau Shih-tsang, Hsu King-sing and Woo-tsang played a sound game throughout. In the second half, they forced the pace and kept the forwards constantly supplied with beautiful passes, at the same time they kept strict vigilance over the Club forwards.

Hau Ching-to was given little room to move, and was constantly under the eye of Gratton and Strange. He scored two goals for Eastern, the second being a last minute affair. Eastern drew on their second string, Chong Kam-chuen, who was seen to good advantage at times. He, too, received the attention of Gratton and Eardley, and was able at times to be of some use to his other forwards.

Lee Tack-kee was under the surveillance of Forrow who dogged his every step with the result that his shots at goal had to be hasty affairs which accounted for his inaccuracy. Chong Kam-chuen appeared to rely too much on himself, and spoiled many chances for Eastern in the first half. In the second half he realised his shortcomings, and Chong Yung-sum was far from being the starved winger that he was in the first.

#### ODELL IN FORM

ODELL gave a magnificent performance for Club. He saved several first class shots in fine style. He lacked the judgment which will come with time and should develop into a really fine custodian.

Strange towered over his partner Eardley, who better not spilling than intercepting. Time and again Strange would come over to stop Hsu, without, however, entirely neglecting his charge. His amazing speed carried him across the field to clear, block or intercept successfully. Gratton was the better of the two wing halves, clearing strongly, if inaccurately, and spilling cleanly. Henderson was inclined to bluster, and his spilling and intercepting was blindly performed. Forrow was easily the best half. He covered Ducky effectively and did a great deal to help Henderson out with dealing. He found time to send his forwards some nice passes and followed them up cleverly.

#### A HARD GAME

"GALLOPING GHOST" Wilson played an exceedingly hard game at centre. What he lacked in technique and ball control, he made up for in large spirit. He scored a nice goal for Club. Pryde worked very hard to keep his forwards together, and was given excellent support by Blackford who showed signs of being a valuable inside man for Club. Kennard and Smith, wingers for Club, are recruits from Central British School. Kennard was the harder worker, but sadly lacked understanding of Pryde's play. Smith hardly tried, and was consequently, continually being robbed of the ball. He scored a freckle.

#### SPORT ADVTs.

##### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 20th April, 1940 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 11th April, 1940.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

#### Women's Golf.

##### SCOTLAND V. REST AT FANLING ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY

The Scotland v. The Rest match of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be played at Fanling on St. George's Day, April 23. Silver Division are to play on the Old Course and Bronze Division on the New Course.

Those willing to play are asked to communicate with Mrs. K. S. Robertson, telephone 31704, or sign lists posted in club houses. Entries close on April 20.

### LUCKY CASH SWEEP WINNERS ON SATURDAY

RACE 1	
No. 3640	\$2,236.00
No. 1238	539.00
No. 3393	319.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 1036, 4731, 5497, 5599, 5432, 307, 3739, 2350, 761.	
RACE 2	
No. 4662	\$2,374.00
No. 3010	735.00
No. 4047	367.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 3306, 1460, 2001, 1073, 1848, 3232, 1292.	
RACE 3	
No. 1100	\$2,664.20
No. 6204	719.20
No. 4007	399.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 8232, 1062, 127, 4267, 709, 5124, 453, 1140, 10.	
RACE 4	
No. 3606	\$2,622.20
No. 5440	774.00
No. 1241	374.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 2630, 4460, 5635, 4201, 4541, 1507, 4107, 535, 4591, 248, 5460, 114, 5523, 1063.	
RACE 5	
No. 5482	\$2,597.00
No. 145	742.00
No. 6204	371.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 007, 5269, 2312, 3270, 0, 5500, 4063, 8708, 3103, 4240, 2630, 2707, 051, 4155, 1252, 4745, 5513.	
RACE 6	
No. 1511	\$2,873.50
No. 2207	824.50
No. 1543	419.50
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 374, 2434, 3608, 5676, 2022, 4362, 2332, 2336, 5239, 1175.	
RACE 7	
No. 656	\$1,131.80
No. 2504	447.40
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 403, 2069, 5091, 167.	
RACE 8	
No. 4490	\$2,983.40
No. 3943	749.20
No. 1926	420.20
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each): Nos. 2457, 5070, 2067, 2061, 4235, 3100, 4303, 634, 5503.	
RACE 9	
No. 5345	\$1,143.20
No. 2150	475.50
No. 2622	677.00
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each): Nos. 3763, 802, 2022, 5076, 326, 2125, 0, 5095.	

#### Daily Double

The successful combination of Onough and Advancing Time in the Daily Double paid \$340.80 to each of 21 backers.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Soccer Ticket Ramp

Sir,—As the person who inflated the correspondence in your morning paper regarding the ticket ramp at local soccer matches, I crave a little space in your valuable columns in order to make a few observations on the comments made on the subject by your scribe "Rex" in Saturday's issue of your paper.

While I appreciate that "Rex" has taken it upon himself to vindicate the Hongkong Football Association, I regret I am unable to agree with all that he has written or with the manner in which he has stated his case for the Association. To any person possessing first hand information as to what actually goes on behind the scenes, the comments made by "Rex" can only be regarded as ridiculous, absurd and decidedly misleading and incorrect.

With reference to the statement of "Rex" that money collected for tickets sold in the hands of those responsible for the ground, I would point out that at the South China-Eastern match, tickets were issued in the name of the H.K.F.A. and that officials of the H.K.F.A. were observed selling tickets inside the ground and collecting money therefor.

In view of the fact that the average individual, in attempting to purchase a single ticket, has as a rule to struggle through a jostling crowd for almost three quarters of an hour before getting anywhere near the booking office window, will "Rex" kindly explain, in detail, how it is possible for the rascals to whom he refers, to work in relation so smoothly and obtain thousands of tickets without being interrupted or pushed aside by the struggling mass of humanity milling round the booking offices.

If the statement of "Rex" about people being allowed to pass through grates after all tickets have been sold is correct, how does he reconcile such statement with the one he made to the effect that the duty of the Association is to see that no one passes the barriers without a pass. Moreover, would not the H.K.F.A., in resorting to this practice, be promoting overcrowding, a matter about which the Ward officials have spoken at some length at a H.K.F.A. meeting recently. In passing, I might mention that far from allowing people to pass through grates after all tickets had been sold at the match above referred to, I personally saw many people who had tickets on sale at the H.K.F.A. at the barriers for permission to enter the ground on payment of the legal charge for admission, being rudely turned away and told that only those possessing tickets would be allowed to pass through. At that time, the only tickets on sale were those being sold by rascals at record prices under the very noses of the H.K.F.A. officials.

Finally, I would state that I have on no occasion been the victim of ticket racketeers and my object in

## CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL SPORTS

### Volunteer Officers Beat Lt. Weedon's XI: Hat-trick For Hatfield

FEATURE of the friendly cricket match between the Hongkong Volunteer officers and Lt. M. P. Weedon's XI at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday was the hat-trick performed by Pte. Hatfield for the Army side. In successive balls he took the wickets of Lt. D. McLellan, Major R. D. Walker and Lt. E. W. Stout. The ball was presented to the bowler as a memento.

Steady batting by the middle batsmen enabled Lt. Weedon's XI to compile 125—a meagre total in view of the Volunteers' batting strength, and this total was passed by the latter with four wickets in hand.

Pte. Hatfield, however, came off with hat-trick, and though the Volunteers were subsequently dismissed for only 142, his effort was too late.

The scores were: Lt. Weedon's XI: Sgt. Webb, c Perry, b Owen-Hughes 9; Pte. Jones, b Anderson 10; L/Cpl. Logan, b W. Owen-Hughes 15; L/Cpl. Cooper, b Owen-Hughes 15; Major Harvey, b Stoke 22; L/Cpl. Young, b W. Owen-Hughes 22; Capt. Holmes, c Pearce, b Stout 22; Pte. Hatfield, b Stout 22; Pte. Westcott, b Stout 22; L/Cpl. Cordery, not out 16; Lt. Penl, c and b Pearce 16; Extras 24.

Volunteer Officers: Lt. D. J. N. Anderson, b Hatfield 53; Lt. A. M. Rodger, at Legan 8; Lt. Holmes 10; Major R. D. Walker, not out 10; Major J. H. Owen-Hughes, c Holmes 24; L/Cpl. E. J. R. Mitchell, c Cordery, 4; L/Cpl. J. S. H. Scott 4; Major R. D. Walker, c and b Hatfield 7; Lt. E. W. Stout, b Hatfield 6; Lt. Stoke, b Hatfield 6; Extras 10.

Bowling Analysis	
Perry	3 0 10 1
Owen-Hughes	3 0 10 1
Stoke	4 1 10 1
Metellan	2 0 6 0
Stout	4 2 13 1
Pearce	2 4 12 2

### JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH

#### Police Beat R.A.F. By 7 Wickets

THE POLICE defeated the Royal Air Force by 7 wickets in a Junior League game at Happy Valley yesterday. C. Abbas was the only member of the R.A.F. team to withstand the combined attack of B.C. Fay (3 for 22), J. Lewis (3 for 13) and C. Pope (3 for 28), and scored no less than 53 of the R.A.F. total of 90.

A. E. Carey, J. L. Stephens and W. L. Clarke all reached the 30's, and the Police won easily.

The scores were: R.A.F. 90 (C. Abbas 53, Fay 3 for 22, Lewis 3 for 13, Pope 3 for 28). Police—115 for 7 (W. L. Clarke 35 not out, A. E. Carey 31, J. L. Stephens 30). Corser 2 for 7).

### Germans And Hungarians Draw

BERLIN, Apr. 7 (UP).—The German and Hungarian national football teams met in the Olympic Stadium today, and drew 2-2 before 100,000 spectators.

### International Softball Matches

THE SEMI-FINALS of the Hongkong International Softball Series brought forth one of the most thrilling games of the season when India faced Portugal by the odd run in nine at King's Park yesterday.

WOMEN	
China	6 Britain
Portugal	4 India
Philippines	3 Britain

bringing up the question of the ticket ramp is not to make a scape-goat of the H.K.F.A. as "Rex" would try to make out. It is my opinion, and that of thousands of other football fans, that the entire responsibility for the ticket ramp rests with the H.K.F.A. Y. K. Chan.



Norman Smith, Victor Ludorum at the Central British School annual sports on Saturday, winning the 220 yards in 24.4 seconds.—Mae Cheung.

### Alterations To Tennis Programme

The following alterations have been made to the tennis programme at the Hongkong Cricket Club this week:

#### TO MORROW

To be added.—Mixed Doubles, C. B. and Mrs. Nicholson v. J. S. Theobald and Mrs. Churchill.

Handicap Singles, M. Eargh v. G. C. Burnett.

#### WEDNESDAY

Postponed.—Wong Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. T. C. Monaghan and T. J. Gould.

To be added.—Handicap Singles, D. M. MacDougall v. G. W. Sewell.

Open Doubles, Wing Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. J. Gonsalves and A. V. Remedios.

#### THURSDAY

Deleted.—Wong Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. T. C. Monaghan and T. J. Gould v. J. Gonsalves and A. V. Remedios.

To be added.—Open Singles, Tui Yun-pui or R. G. Belsel, jr. v. Tennis Kwok.

#### FRIDAY

Deleted.—Handicap doubles, T. C. Monaghan and D. M. MacDougall v. C. B. Nicholson and G. V. Hobbs.

To be added.—Open Singles, Pang Oi-lam or Leung Ping-chiu v. Tui Wai-pui.

Handicap doubles, V. R. Gordon and H. J. Armstrong v. R. K. Valentine and L. M. S. Lloyd; A. Lade and G. W. Sewell v. W. G. Harvey and A. H. Barwell.

### YACHTSMEN THROWN INTO HARBOUR

#### Sudden Gust Of Wind Upsets Ariel

Lt.-Col. J. C. Yale, R.A., residing at the Harbour View Hotel, and a friend were thrown into the water when the yacht Ariel, which they were sailing off Kowloon Docks on Saturday, capsized in a sudden gust.

The incident occurred about 300 yards from shore, and Lt.-Col. Yale and his friend set out to swim ashore. They were picked up after covering 100 yards by another yacht. The Ariel, valued at \$400, sank. Attempts are being made to salvage her.

### Mona Shand And Norman Smith Win Individual Championships

DESPITE A KEEN CROSS WIND, the large crowd at the Central British School ground enjoyed a good day's sport at the Annual Athletic Meeting of the School on Saturday, and though no records were broken, standards were quite high.

Individual honours were captured by Norman Smith (Senior Boys) and by Miss Mona Shand (Girls). A. Weller was prominent in the high jump, clearing 5 feet 3 1/4 inches without any great difficulty.

The Senior Boys' race was easily won by W. Pryde, who led the field. Truax, who came second, put up a great sprint towards the finish, but failed to make up the lead Pryde had established. A close fight for third place was witnessed among the remaining four entries, Korczyn just winning.

Pryde also won the senior boys' quarter-mile. He took the lead from the start and was never seriously challenged. A challenge relay between a scratch team of old boys and an Army team saw the old boys put up a fine display. Lurke and Blake gave the old boys a substantial lead for King, the last man, to finish well ahead of the soldiers.

The old boys' 100 yards sprint attracted only three entries. J. Odell caught the tape just ahead of Blake, with Large taking third place. The girls' race was won by Anne Smith, last year's School champion.

### HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE INTER-HOUSE championship was won by Blue House, which earlier on had established a commanding lead over the other two. They retained the championship cup, presented by Mr. B. Wylie, which they won last year.

Prizes were distributed by Lady Noble, wife of Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was also present. Mr. D. McLellan, Sports Master, before calling on Lady Noble, expressed the hope that Sir Percy would see in some of the boys who had taken part in the sports worthy successors of the men of Ajax, Achilles and Exeter. On behalf of the School, he thanked Lady Noble for coming such a long way to present the prizes.

The Rev. G. E. S. Upsell, M. A. Principal, also spoke, and three cheers were accorded Lady Noble.

### THE RESULTS

Detailed results were: 50 Yards—Junior Boys—J. Strange (R); 2. G. Wood (B); 3. P. Jeffreys (H). Time: 7-1/2 seconds.

80 Yards—Senior Boys—J. Rousseau (R); 2. A. Odell (C); 3. K. Moffat (B). Time: 2 minutes, 19-3/4 seconds.

Girls Sprinter Junior (70 yards)—J. Terry (C); 2. H. Coates (C); 3. P. Harper (B).

Middle (60 yards)—J. Millard (R); 2. M. Carter (C); 3. G. Heaver (C). Senior (100 yards)—J. Shand (R); 2. E. Rousseau (B); 3. M. Moffat (B).

100 Yards Boys—Junior—J. P. Harriman (B); 2. E. Roger (R); 3. Camp (R). Time: 1-1/2 minutes.

Middle—J. V. Lockhart (R); 2. Carlo (C); 3. C. Stone (C). Time: 12-1/2 secs. Senior—J. V. Merry (R). Time: 11-3/10 secs. High Jump—Senior Girls—J. B. Goodwin (C); 2. M. Shand (R); 3. D. Craig (B).

### Wah Yan Sports

The fifth annual athletic sports of Wah Yan College, Kowloon, will be held at the Kowloon Football Club next Thursday, commencing at 1 p.m. Mr. Chan Wai-chuen will distribute the prizes.

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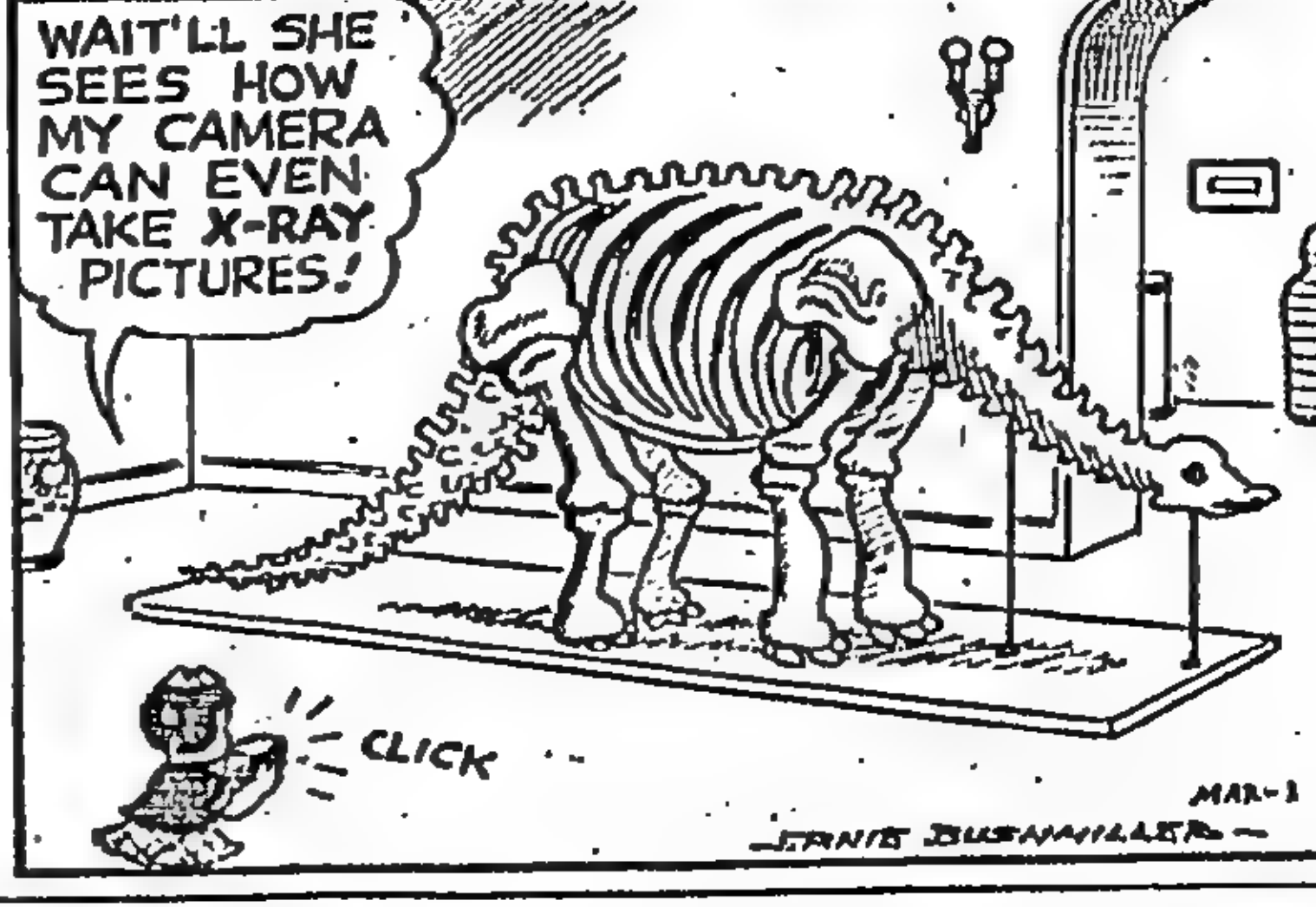
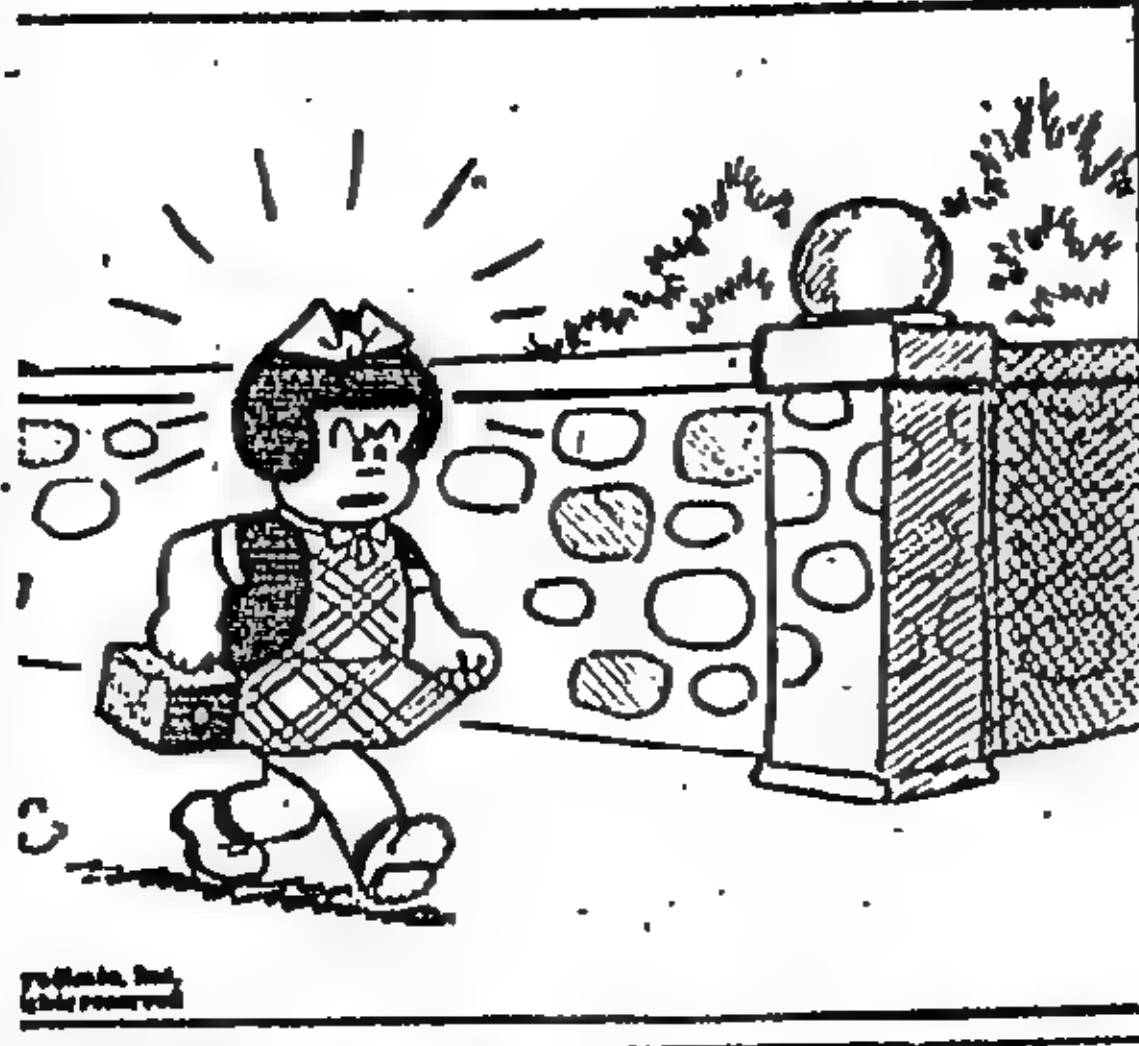
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# NANCY



## ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER

ADAPTED FROM THE Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE  
by BEATRICE FABER

ANDY was having his trouble with A Stickin' Plaster.

The pesky little kid had somehow gotten it into his head that he was going to be the guy to run the moon in the play and nothing would dislodge the notion.

The worst of it was, Andy thought, that they needed Stickin' Plaster's friendship right now because they were going to have to borrow some fans from his father's electrical store in order to run the volcano. And what with the play opening in just a few days, things were in a mess.

They were all gathered in the Hardy garage one afternoon and Beezie, Anderson was standing by, in panting outrage. By gosh, it was his moon and nobody in the whole wide world was gonna run it but him.

"Now Stickin' Plaster, be reasonable," Tommy MacMahon was saying.

Andy turned to Beezie.

"Lemme talk to you."

Beezie backed away.

"You ain't gonna sell me nothing."

Andy leaned closer and said in a confidential whisper.

"Beezie, any guy that wants to run the moon is crazy."

"Then I'm crazy, cause I want to run it."

Andy began to talk more rapidly.

He was up against a tough one and he knew it. "Beezie, when that volcano starts tearin' away, with flames shootin' up into the sky, lemme ask you--will people be looking at the moon or at the volcano?"

"Well," Beezie said reluctantly, "I guess the volcano."

Andy spread his hands in triumph.

"Why sure. People will be talking about that eruption volcano for years and you'll be the fellow who worked it."

"Well all right--if I can work the volcano--"

"Attaboy," Andy wiped his forehead. "It's all settled fellas. Beezie here is gonna run the volcano and Stickin' Plaster can have the moon."

Beezie gestured magnanimously.

"Everybody'll know it's my moon anyway because the programme is gonna read, 'Moon by Francis Bacon Anderson.'"

"Oh no it ain't," Stickin' Plaster said calmly. "It's gotta say on the programme, 'Moon by Stickin' Plaster, Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.' That's the way Miss Meredith had told him to stand up for his rights and that was how he was goin' to do it."

"I quit," Beezie yelled.

★ ★ ★

STICKIN' Plaster started toward the door. "I didn't wanna come here in the first place."

Andy went after him. "Stickin' Plaster," he said desperately, "are you gonna stand in the way of our whole show?"

"I don't really care," was the cool retort, "but I just couldn't ask my father to lend me a valuable and expensive fan for a show that didn't even have my name on the programme."

Andy went deep into thought. "I got it," he cried. "Stickin' Plaster runs the moon, so naturally the programme's gotta say, 'Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.' And Beezie is gonna run the volcano so he gets on the programme with Volcano Eruption by Francis Bacon Anderson."

Beezie repeated it to savour the sound. "Volcano by Francis Bacon Anderson." He nodded gravely and salvaged his honour. "It's still my moon but I guess I know my duty."

Andy sighed relievedly. "Oh boy! What a time Shakespeare musn't mind with Romeo and Juliet."

After that it was quite a let-down with the whole thing settled. Andy trudged on home and as

usual when he was alone, he began to think of Rose. He could see her beautiful eyes, so dark and mournful, and hear her lovely voice.

★ ★ ★

IF he could only talk to somebody about her, kind of describe what she was like--then he thought of Dad.

Why, sure, just the person. They'd talk about it, man to man. Andy found the Judge in the den before dinner but at first he was reluctant to speak. His father looked kind of worried.

"Hello Pop," he said hesitantly.

"You--you too busy to talk?"

"Oh hello Andy. No, I suppose not." The Judge's voice sounded tired and a little strained. "What's on your mind?"

"Oh nothing much," Andy twirled his cap a few times then said, cautiously, "Say Dad, have I mentioned to you that we got a new teacher, Miss Meredith?"

The Judge spoke drily. "I believe you have mentioned it. Why?"

"Nothing." There was an odd look on Andy's face. "Only she made me think about women looking older than they are in years."

"You mean she's spiritually nearer your own age?" the Judge asked shrewdly.

"Yeah. That's what I was thinkin' coming down the street. Gee, it's strange ain't it? I mean, about growing up. One moment you feel, you think, you act like a kid. The next moment, well, you aren't, that's all."

Judge Hardy's eyes narrowed and he asked casually, "What makes the difference?"

"Oh, things that happen to you, I guess." Andy stared at the floor.

"Gee, I've got to start thinkin' about the future Pop. This business about life bein' a bowl of cherries, that's okay when you haven't got a thing on your mind--"

"What have you got on your mind, Andrew?"

Andy looked up, startled out of his trance. "Nothing," he said evasively. "Nothing at all. I'm just talkin' honest." He rose and went toward the window. "Dad, changin' the subject--"

"Yes?"

"What is there that nearly kills you--about seeing a woman cry?"

"A woman, Andy?"

"Somebody grown up. Somebody

wonderful." He looked up into the sky. "Gee, be a full moon in a couple days. Well, thanks Dad."

In spite of his anxiety the Judge's eyes twinkled. "You're welcome, Andrew."

"There's let I want a talk over with you one of these days, Dad."

Andy opened the door and found Marian standing there, one hand raised to knock. He smiled at her with adult dignity and to her utter amazement, stood aside to let her pass. "Come in Marian. Dad's in here."

"Well thanks." She sidled past him, completely dazed.

The door closed and she said to her father, "And he didn't even shut it. Dad, Mother said you wanted to see me. As a matter of fact, I wanted to see you too."

"Oh yes?" he asked vaguely.

"Look dear, why didn't Mr. Willis return my call this afternoon?"

She sat down beside his desk.

"Because he didn't come back to the office this afternoon."

"Oh." He leaned back heavily.

Marian's lips were compressed.

"Dad I know you've invested money in this Aluminum Company. I know you've gotten Mr. Benedict and the others into it."

She tried to control her voice.

"But I think you ought to know that no material has been ordered for the plant, and not one thing has been done to get the aluminum business started."

"Nothing?"

"No. And Mr. Hansen didn't come back to the office after luncheon either. I've tried to get either of them at the Carvel Hotel all afternoon."

The Judge jumped up and said grimly. "So have I. Well, I think we'll clear up this mystery. I'll just go to the office with you tomorrow."

The following morning Marian unlocked the doors of the Carvel Aluminum Corporation.

"They usually get here about nine-thirty," she said, going into the inner office.

The Judge sat down determinedly. "I've got all the time in the world to wait." But suddenly he heard her voice. "Dad." It was just a faint little cry. He rushed in. "What is it?"

She pointed to the desk with its empty, cleared out drawers. Then she handed him a small crumpled envelope. On it was stamped, "National Airways. Fly Safely. Anywhere." He stared unbelievably. Hansen and Willis gone, with the company funds.

He thought rapidly. "For the time being let's keep this to ourselves. Stay here, answer the phone as usual. And Marian, don't say anything at home or around town."

Her eyes were filled with tears. "I won't dear." She looked at him as he turned away. "Dad," she called, "Keep that chin up!"

★ ★ ★

WITH sagging shoulders, Judge Hardy waited outside George Benedict's office at the bank.

He couldn't bear to think of what the future held. He remembered his optimism when he had gotten George and all the others in on this thing and a shudder ran through him.

Benedict's secretary stepped up to him. "I'm so sorry Judge Hardy. Mr. Benedict's still upstairs in a meeting. They expect to be through soon. Will you wait?"

"Yes, thank you." His smile was forced. "If you don't mind I think I'll sit out here." The phone booth was next to him and he heard a girl's voice speaking to someone over the wire. From her discussion of makeup and costumes he could guess who she was. As she came past him, he stood up. "How do you do, Miss Meredith? I'm Judge Hardy."

"Oh of course." She held out her hand. "How do you do?"

He smiled. "We've heard a great deal about you at our house. And I thought we might exchange views on our mutual source of information. Won't you sit down?"

"Well," the Judge began rather lamely, "is the play going well?"

Just how the dickens could he lead into the subject of Andy?

She solved the problem for him. "Splendidly. And it really isn't bad. You know, Judge, Andy's a remarkable boy. You must be very proud of him."

"Yes, I am," he said simply. "Fundamentally, he's a good boy, too. Very impressionable though. He looked at her sideways. "I keep wondering what life's going to do to him."

"What do you mean?"

"I suppose," he said reflectively, "that every parent dreads the day when his child might get his first real hurt. I hope Andrew doesn't get one like I did." His mouth twisted wryly. "You see, like Andy, I was pretty much of an idealist and when I was quite young someone a good deal older than I was happened to take a fancy to me. Unfortunately, now he looked at her squarely. "I think it amused her. She tried to ruin every boyish dream, every illusion, every idea I ever had. It wasn't a pleasant experience. I happened to be saved in time. Thousands of other boys--aren't."

She touched his sleeve. "Judge Hardy what are you trying to say to me?"

He thought it out. "Why I guess I'm trying to say that if you'd been another type of girl I wouldn't have dared say anything at all. But I think I can guess your quality Miss Meredith. So I'm rather throwing myself at your mercy. What I'm saying is--my son worships at your shrine. Please, please try not to hurt him."

"I beg your pardon." It was Benedict's secretary. "I'm sorry Judge Hardy, but Mr. Benedict will be tied up and says he'll see you at the Aluminum Corporation Directors meeting to-morrow. Is there any message?"

A muscle jumped in his jaw. "No thank you."

Rose held out her hand. "I'm going to take it as a compliment that you've talked to me like this, Judge Hardy."

He peered at her anxiously. "It was meant that way."

"And I promise you," she said looking steadily into his eyes, "that I won't hurt him. Goodbye, Judge Hardy."

★ ★ ★

DRESS rehearsal started early that evening. The stage was already set with its palm tree cut-outs and its small grass hut upstage.

The volcano was upstage. Lights blazed throughout the auditorium.

The first act got under way and proceeded to its curtain by fits and starts, but without undue mishap. Then came the second act. It was a moonlight scene opening with Andy and Polly, centre stage.

Above them the moon began to move across the scene, inching along, jerk by jerk.

Andy kept one eye upon it as he recited the Rear Admiral's lines. "You ask me why I am a bitter man, Tahula," he said rapidly, then called back stage in a harsh whisper, "smother with that moon."

He turned to Polly. "Ah, what does a little unspoiled native girl know of such things?"

"But I can guess." "You do not like us," Tahula answered.

"No, no you do not understand." He yelled, "Stickin' Plaster! Easy on the moon."

"But how can you be so unhappy on a night like this?" Tahula coaxed, "with the moon--"

"Ah yes, the moon," Andy said absently, watching it. Then he realized--that he hadn't given it enough voice. "AH YES, THE MOON," he belatedly.

Almost in tears Beezie ran up to him from the wings. "The guy's gonna ruin my moon. Didja see it?"

"Did I see it?" Andy ground out. "Where'd you think I was--at the public library?"

For the next five minutes, Stickin' Plaster was given explicit and savage instructions. The act came to a close and they were soon well into the third. But from the moon on, things hadn't gone any too well. Everybody's makeup was smeared, their costumes awry. Now they were approaching the big volcano scene.

Andy, as the Rear Admiral was reproaching Tahula for betraying him. "Why didn't you tell me 'Andy,' Beezie yelled, 'there's a short-circuit in the volcano.'"

"What?" Instantly, Andy was the outraged mechanic. "Have you been monkeying with that thing, again?"

"Wait. It's okay," Beezie yelled. "Contact!"

And then, from upstage, there came a beautiful golden glow. Ribbons of flame started to rise impressively, throwing an orange light over everything.

"Gee, that's great," someone yelled.

But suddenly there was a blinding flash. The place went into complete darkness, save for the moonlight streaming in through the windows.

"What's the matter?" Rose Meredith demanded.

Suddenly the door opened and Mr. Jensen, the janitor came in. "By Yiminy," he roared, "what are you boys doin' with my lights?"

"Nobody's touched your lights Mr. Jensen," Andy retorted hotly. "Nobody did, huh? You've blew out every light in the high school. Fifteen years I been janitor here and I ain't never--"

"They fellas took," Beezie suddenly shouted. "Look out there!"

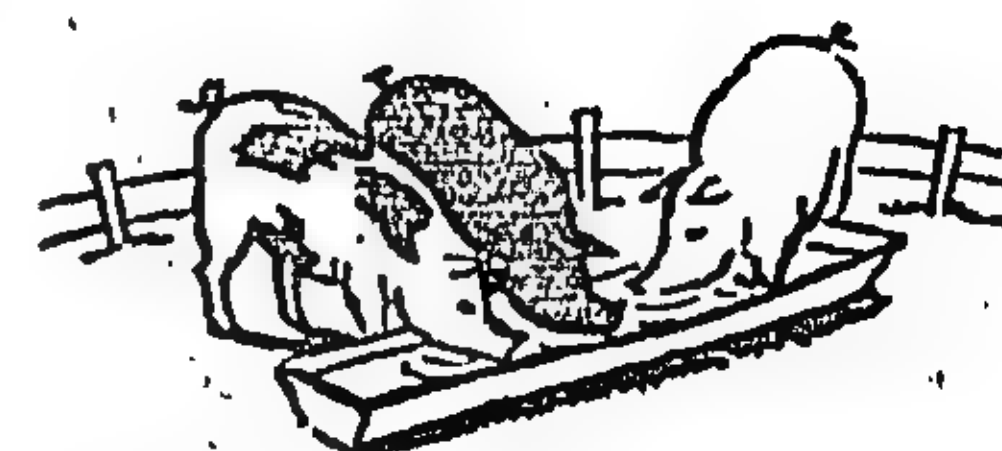
They rushed to the windows. All of the street lights were out. Not even a house light was visible.

There was a long, awed silence.

Andy broke the silence and there was something much like pride in his voice. "Well fellas, I guess we did it all right. I guess we blew out every light in the whole town!"

TO-MORROW  
THE PROPOSAL

## FARM FED PORK



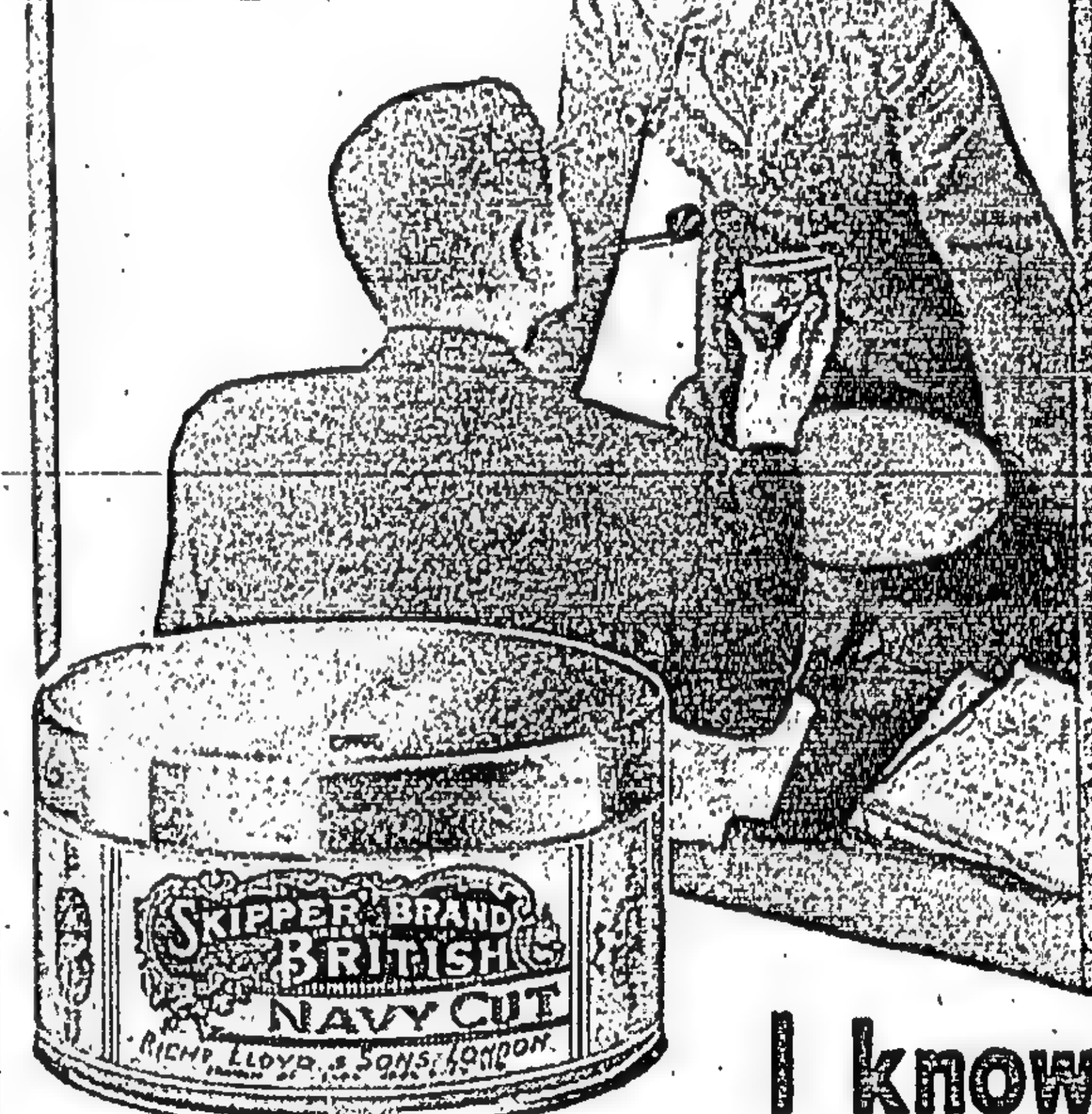
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## Inside Germany

### Textile Industries Badly Hit

"IN order to maintain the national economic value of enterprises brought to a standstill and to safeguard factories for future times," runs the preamble of an order issued by the Nazi National Defence Council providing for local help for undertakings hit by the war.

A letter from the industrialised German province of Saxony illustrates grimly Goering's order. "The stockings production of the Chemnitz district has come to a standstill," says the letter. "The glove industry in the region between Chemnitz and Leipzig closed down at the beginning of February."

All the lace-makers of Annaberg-Buchholz (Annaberg is the seat of a world-famous lace-making industry) are out of work. "At Herrhut and Oppach, two places which lived entirely from textile industries, all workshops closed down in the middle of January. Not one has reopened. As the nearby building of a Reichsbahn was closed also, the number of unemployed reaches nearly the record figures of the years 1931-32."

### Discussions With Neutral Envoys

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—According to Paris Radio, the Swedish and Norwegian envoys in Berlin were called to the German Foreign Office by Herr von Ribbentrop this afternoon.

The discussion lasted an hour.

## Wife Fails In Fight To Keep Her Husband

A WIFE who had "fought desperately to keep her husband," failed in the Divorce Court to upset another woman's decree.

Mrs. Mabel Dora Horlick, of Hallam-street, W., intervened to show cause why a decree nisi, granted to Mrs. Phyllis Eleanor McMaster, of Marlborough, Buckinghamshire, should not be made absolute.

Mrs. McMaster had alleged misconduct by her husband, and asked the court's discretion.

Mrs. Horlick had obtained a decree nisi on the ground of misconduct by her husband, Mr. Oliver Peter Horlick, with Mrs. McMaster.

Mr. Justice Hodson, in his judgment, said some criticism had been launched against Mrs. Horlick for intervening.

#### Judge's Sympathy

"I regard Mrs. Horlick's position as one deserving sympathy," he added.

"She has fought desperately to keep her husband."

The intervention was on three grounds.

The first was that material facts were not disclosed when Mrs. McMaster's petition was heard, and the second that she acted in collusion with her husband.

Another ground was that Mrs. McMaster broke an undertaking not to live under the same roof as Mr. Horlick or commit misconduct with him pending decree absolute.

#### "Unwise" Conduct

"I am satisfied," said the judge, "no misconduct has been committed since Mrs. McMaster obtained her decree nisi."

"I believe they have not lived together under the same roof in circumstances which amount to any breach of the undertaking."

It was true that for months past Mrs. McMaster and Mr. Horlick had been living at the same place at Marlborough, although Mr. Horlick had been sleeping at another place.

Their conduct could not be described as wise.

There was not the smallest basis for any suggestion of collusion.

The intervention was dismissed.

## WANG DECLARES TREATIES VOID

TOKYO, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The new Japanese-sponsored government under Wang Ching-wei as one of its first acts will declare that all treaties and contracts concluded between General Chiang Kai-shek's government and the Powers are invalid from March 30, which was the date when the new regime was established.

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**Broke Engagement—Wed After All**  
EIGHTEEN months after her engagement to Capt. Richard Burbury, of a famous county regiment, had been broken, Miss Daphne Macnaughten announced that they are to be married next month.

Miss Macnaughten, twenty-five-years-old daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Halford Macnaughten, of Plimouth Lodge, Cranbury, Surrey, said: "Captain Burbury was ordered abroad, and we decided to break it off. We parted best of friends. When he came back we met again."

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FAR EAST MOTORS

# Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1801  
No. 18115

一拜禮 號八月四英港香

MONDAY. APRIL 8. 1940.

三月初一日

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**GILMAN'S** —the car people

**Enterprising Patrols**  
Working parties are more constantly interrupted in their labours and have to show more caution than formerly.  
One feature common to all escorts is the increased determination of the patrols both in their attempts to cap-

**PLEASE Turn To Page 2.**

The plaques include figures of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth and a choice statue of Charles I on an ebony globe, which opens to show the scene of his execution.

**See Back Page For  
Further Late News**

**See Back Page For  
Further Late News**











## Britain Warned Of—

## Terror of threatened 'Blitzkrieg'

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—If and when the German Western Front "Blitzkrieg" comes, the blow will be of terrific violence, warned the military correspondent of the "Times" in a B.B.C. broadcast to-day.

He added that though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better than to inflict a major defeat and thus reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

The general public should not do so either, warned the speaker. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through.

The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated.

Those people who are sure that Germany will or will not attack in the near future are either very bold or very foolish—perhaps both.

The commentator himself doubts whether those with the best information are certain one way or the other, and he thinks that possibly the Nazis themselves have not made up their minds.

The other day Field Marshal Goring said that a German victory would be won in the West. Obviously the Allies would not base their plans on this statement, but nonetheless it has brought the problem into the foreground again.

Ready For Offensive

There is every indication that arrangements for a German offensive on a large scale are ready. All along the French, Luxembourg, Belgian and Dutch frontiers, the German Army is massed. All the best troop formations are there, including mechanized and motorized divisions. Significant perhaps is the fact that the latter two crack units are facing neutral countries. Planes have been drawn up and ammunition dumps are full. It will only need a few days for the final preparations to be made. There will be no further warning to the Allies or, at most, only the slightest warning.

Yet this concentration is natural and does not mean that a mass assault is certain. The Nazi threat must be kept in the mind of the Allies. Furthermore, German railways are no longer quite as effective as they were and, therefore, stocks must be concentrated because otherwise they could not be concentrated quickly.

Colossal in Weight

Make no mistake: the attack, if it should come, will be colossal in weight. The German Command knows the technique well, has studied every possibility and has tried to find a weak point.

German artillery is "first class" and of exceptional range. If Hitler decides to attack, he will be making a gambler's throw since the result will decide the issue of war, if not immediately. Everything, therefore, would be thrown into the balance.

It might fall on Belgium and Holland, or against the Maginot Line; but wherever it falls, the blow will be one of terrific violence. Though it may well be that the Allies could ask for nothing better than to inflict a major defeat and reach a decision, the Allied Command has not under-rated the formidable nature of the task it may have to face.

Casualties Will Be Enormous

The general public should not do so either. It will be a fierce and grim struggle. We may be confident, but it will not be in our favour all through. The anxious hours of March, April and May of 1918 will be repeated.

From the German point of view, casualties will be enormous. It has yet to be proved that German morale can face these casualties. They may be so great as to make it not worth while.

If the Germans start such a drive, it will be in sheer desperation. We are ready to face the attack.

**ALLEGED THEFTS FROM HOTEL**

Wong Hop, 35, coolie, was charged before Mr. Himsforth at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning with having broken into and entered Chuanvhen Hotel, Middle Road, on four occasions and stealing eight beds from the storeroom.

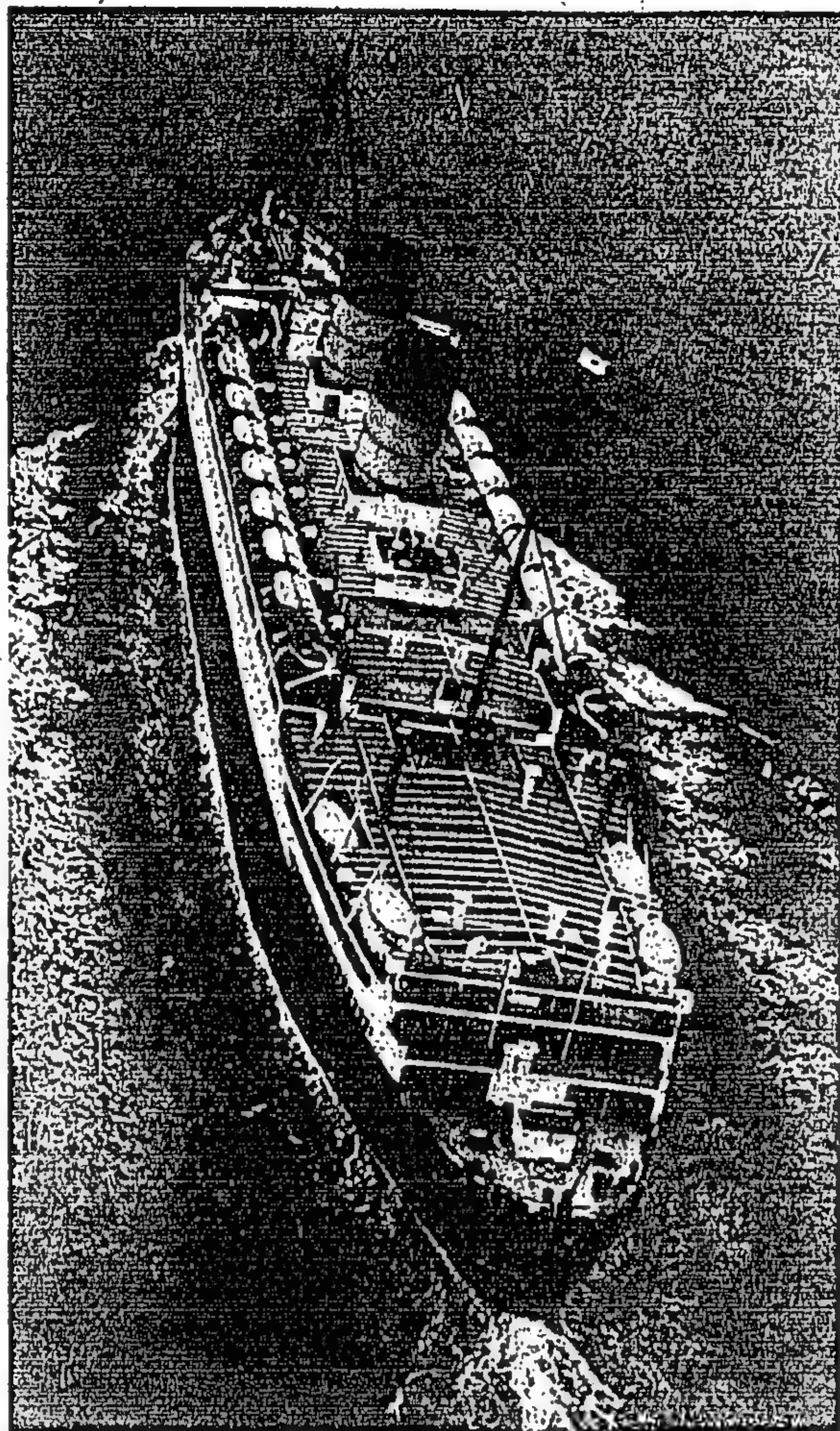
The thefts were alleged to have taken place between March 20 and April 6. Wong was remanded for three days.

Mrs. Greenberg, proprietress of the Hotel, is the complainant.

ON WAY TO HONG KONG?

## Wang Ching-wei's Mouthpiece Fears Alliance, Says—

## EXTENSION OF WAR TO FAR EAST NOT UNLIKELY



AN AERIAL VIEW of the Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania, which is reported in a "United Press" despatch from Honolulu to have obtained clearance papers for Hongkong. No reason is given for any such move, and hitherto it has been believed that the new liner was en route to Australia.

## Serious Crisis In Orient Feared

Special to the "Telegraph"

SHANGHAI, Apr. 7 (UP).—The international situation in the Far East is heading for a serious crisis and if the present trend is not checked the European war may spread to East Asia, declares the "Central China Daily News", organ of the Wang Ching-wei régime.

The paper said it is not impossible for Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia to form a military alliance.

"One thing is definite—as soon as these countries reach a military understanding, the Far East will be involved in the European conflict."

"The international situation has its origin in the unsettled conditions in China and Japan. If the Sino-Japanese dispute was thoroughly settled, the situation in the Far East could be led into a different channel," the paper asserts.

Russian Activity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" HEIHO, April 7 (Dome).—With the thaw approaching, Soviet military authorities have started vigorous work on the reconstruction of the pill-box line along the 5,000-kilometre border between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union into permanent fortifications.

This action is regarded by military observers as a preliminary to the Soviet advance in the Balkans and in the Near East, following termination of the Soviet military operations against Finland, as well as constituting an attempt by the Soviet to secure a sense of safety in its Far East national defence.

## NAVAL RATING CONVICTED

Leonard Traylor, 18, of one of H. M. ships in Hongkong harbour, was convicted by Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning of the larceny of a jacket and other property owned by Mr. T. A. Hudson, officer of a British ship now in port.

Traylor, according to police evidence, was caught red-handed at the Sailors and Seamen's Institute at 3 o'clock this morning.

In recording the conviction, the Magistrate asked defendant if he had anything to say.

"No, I don't want to make a statement," Traylor replied.

Lt. Cdr. G. H. Greenway told the Court that defendant's character was not good. "He has probably been drinking a great deal," said Lt. Cdr. Greenway.

The Magistrate remanded Traylor in naval custody until Friday.

"I want to consider the case," he said.

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**METROPOLE HOTEL**

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## The Broken Word

## Nazi Assurances To Neutrals Violated

LONDON, Apr. 7 (British Wireless).—From February 21 to April 6 in any year is not a long time, but long enough, it seems, for Nazi admirals to break their word.

"Norwegian vessels on voyage from Britain with coal or other similar cargo will not be attacked by German naval forces unless in convoy, but may be examined." This was one promise made by Vice-Admiral Schmeindt to Mr. M. T. Halvorsen, who visited Germany on behalf of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association on February 21 this year and who was authorized by the Admiral to acquaint the Norwegian Minister in Berlin with the promise.

Sunk Without Warning

In the early hours of April 6, the Norwegian steamer, *Norvika*, carrying coal from Swansea to Oslo, sailing alone and on the ordinary course, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine.

She sank in two minutes. All officers and nine of the crew were killed.

The U-boat stood by watching the men from one life-boat struggling in the water after the boat had capsized in the launching but made no effort to render any assistance.

The remaining life-boat was left many miles from land, and the occupants were rescued by a Finnish steamer which was guided to the life-boat by a British patrolling aircraft which had fortunately sighted the distressed Norwegians.

Orders Are Orders

Apart from the barbarity of sinking this neutral vessel in the face of this promise, the conduct of the officers and crew of the U-boat must be regarded with horrified amazement by the sea-faring men of all countries.

One can only hope for the sake of the tradition of future German sailors that the reason for the U-boat's officers' conduct is to be explained in the words of the German Captain of the *Columbus*, who said of the sinking of his "fine vessel," "But—orders are orders."

CAIRO, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Queen Farida, of Egypt, has given birth to a daughter.

## CALLING UP MORE MEN

## British Army Will Absorb 56,000

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Men registering for the colours who, on being medically examined, were placed in Grade 3 are now to be called up for Army service.

According to the Ministry of Labour, the men affected are those who, but for defects of eye-sight, would have been placed in Grade 1 or Grade 2A.

Approximately 56,000 men were placed in Grade 3 since the outbreak of war until February 10, and they will probably be replaced those in higher medical categories, who are now doing clerical work.

## Stopping The Tree-Cutters

## Gang Rounded Up In Shaukiwan Hills

In their determination to stem the devastating activities of tree cutters, the Police and guards of the Forestry Department have, in the past few months, made many arrests a day.

Yesterday a party of Police and Forestry guards laid an ambush in the Shaukiwan hills in the Tsimshian area, and this resulted in 30 people being apprehended for offences connected with tree wood cutting.

Nineteen were arrested by the Shaukiwan Police, five by the Stanley Police, and six by Forestry guards.

The men and women taken into custody appeared before Mr. Houston at the Central Magistracy this morning and the sentences imposed on them ranged from being placed on bonds to prison terms of three months with hard labour. Some were ordered to be expelled from the Colony as destitutes.

## Y's Men's Club Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of the Hongkong Y's Men's Club will be celebrated at the Metropole Hotel on Friday, May 3. It will take the form of a formal dinner with musical items, games, community singing and dancing.

## A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1890.  
Since 1800 the population of Europe has doubled. Then the population was 175,000,000; in 1800, 350,000,000; in 1850, 500,000,000; in 1880, 650,000,000; in 1890, 750,000,000; in 1900, 850,000,000; in 1910, 950,000,000; in 1920, 1,050,000,000; in 1930, 1,150,000,000; in 1940, 1,250,000,000.

The ten-cent fares charged for Chinese passengers from Canton are inducing a host of bad characters to come down, and crime is becoming alarmingly rife.

25 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1915.  
A memorial, signed by numerous prominent business men, has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging prohibition as absolutely vital to a quick ending of the war.

10 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1930.  
Important recommendations regarding the size and armament of submarines are being made by the First Committee of the Naval Conference to the next Plenary Session. It carried into effect all Powers party to the agreement will be allowed only three submarines up to 2,800 tons each, these having a six inch gun. All other submarines must be of 2,000 tons and carry a gun not larger than five inch.

With regard to submarine warfare, the Powers will be asked to make a declaration that in their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface war vessels are subject and that the passengers, crew and ship's papers must be put in a place of safety before a submarine takes action or renders a ship incapable of navigation.

5 YEARS AGO

April 8, 1935.  
It is believed that Britain will join the Franco-Russian defensive pact and co-operate with Italy in a plan to revise the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. Germain regarding the armaments of Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

Lt. Colonel Valentinus E. Burkhardt, R.A., has been appointed G.O. First Grade, China Command with effect as from the autumn. This appointment was made to-day.

"I am an anti-Christian heathen and proud of it," declared the 70 year old Field Marshal von Luitprand, in a birth-day interview given to-day.

He gave the opinion that any limitation of armaments was immoral. The re-introduction of conscription in Germany guaranteed peace, he believed.

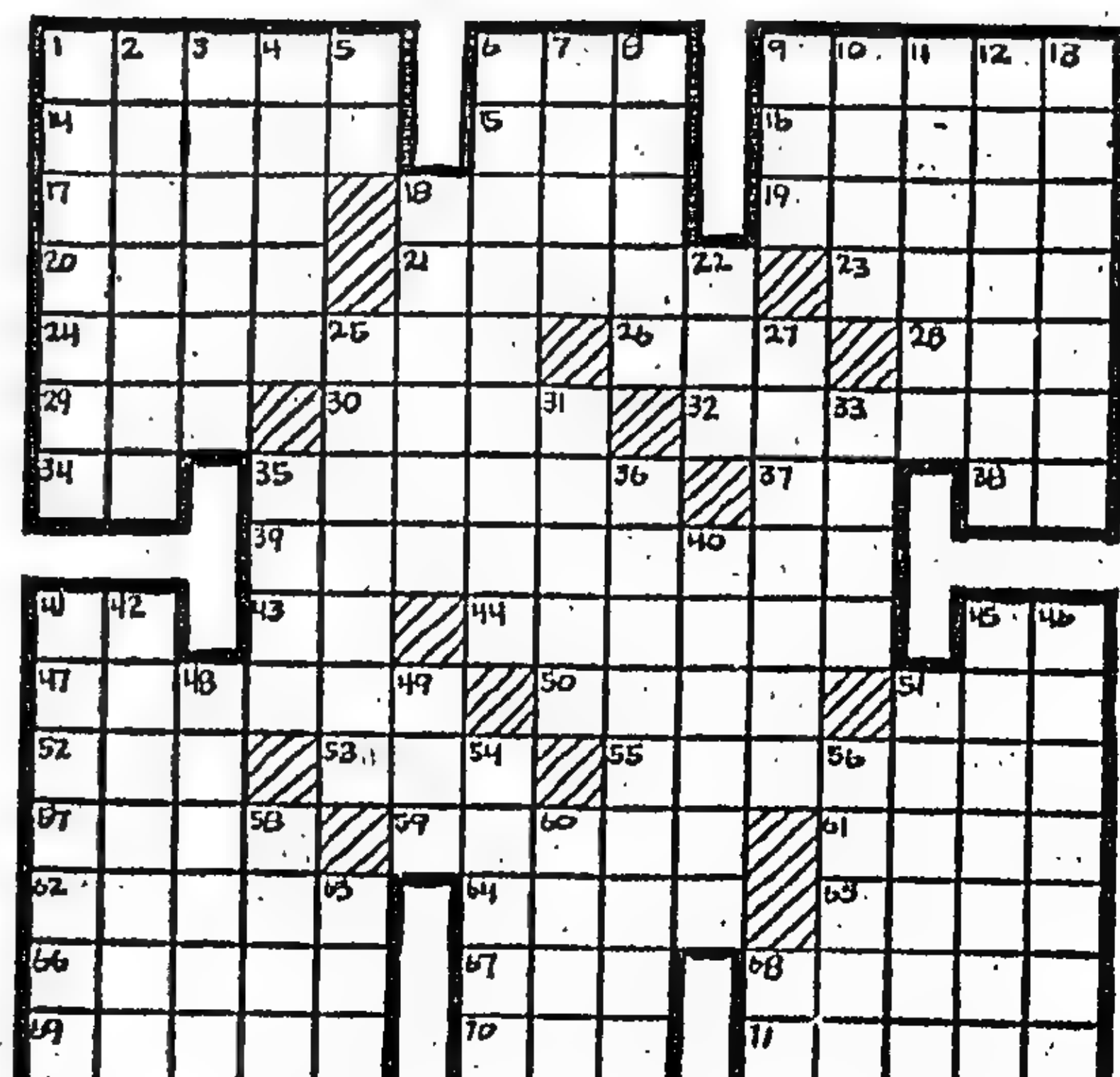
The One-man Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Mr. Kwan Shan Yuet, which has been held at the Kwan Yuet Restaurant up till Sunday, is now extended for two more days until tomorrow. The inspection hours will be from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

## Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORRIS

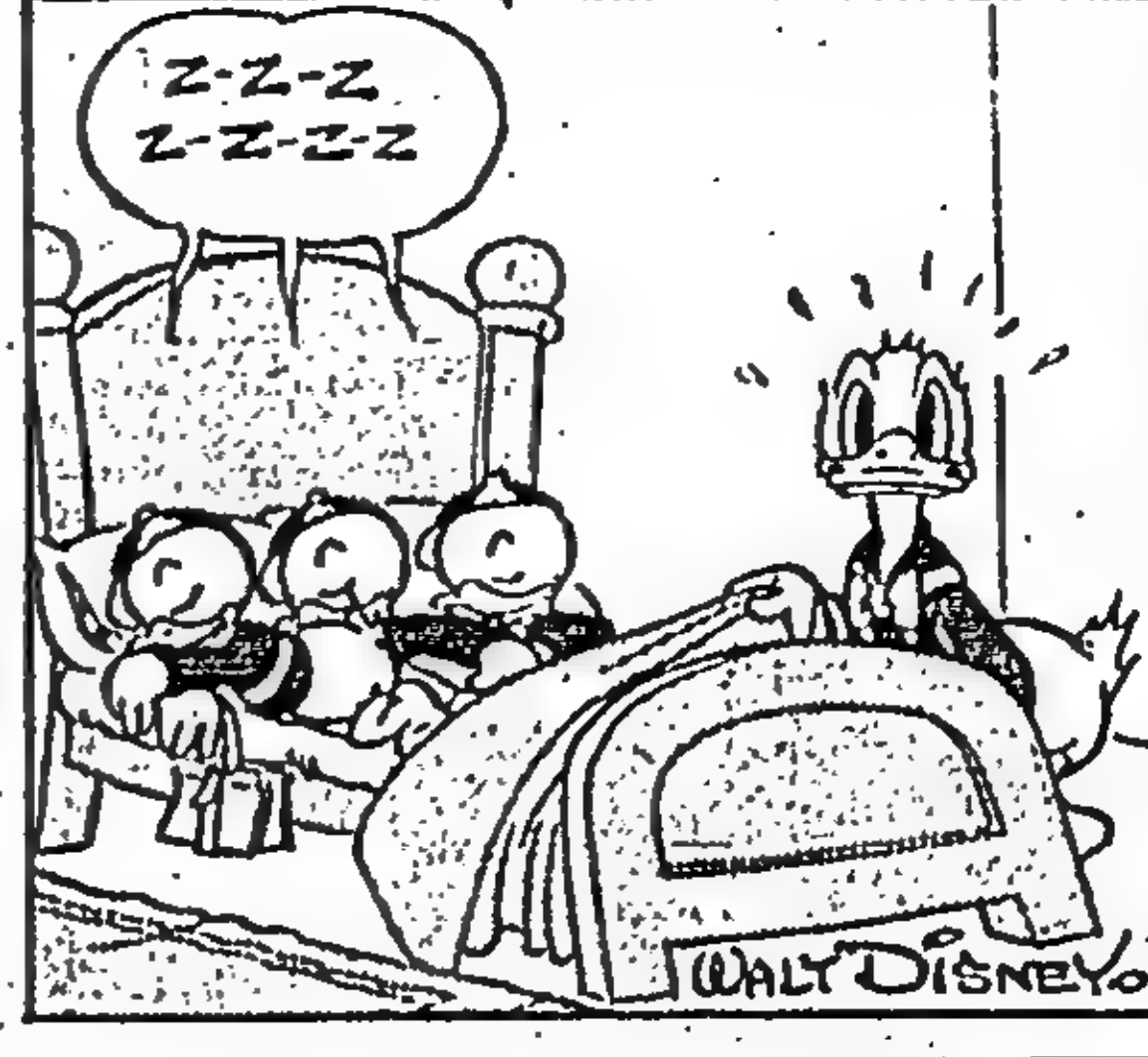
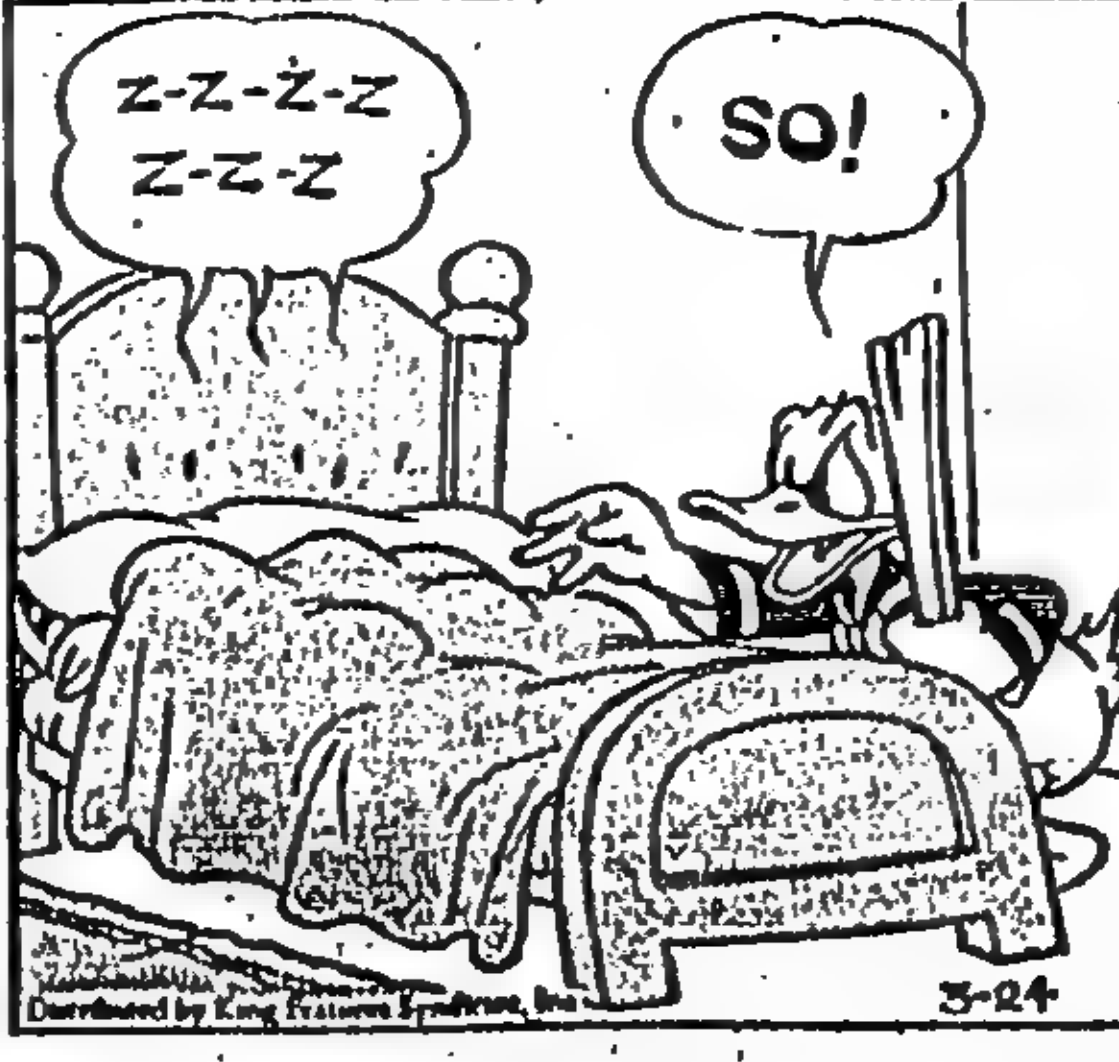
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1—Select group  
2—Conceding list  
3—Lenses of the eye  
4—Fleshy fruit  
5—Flooded  
6—Famous bird  
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NEW ZEALAND'S FINEST

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• The World's Best •

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from ALL LEADING STORES & COMPRADORESFOUR WIVES COST  
HIM £1,000,000

WIVES are an expensive hobby for Tommy Manville, American playboy and asbestos multi-millionaire. Four of them have cost him £1,000,000. Now he's looking for a fifth, and permanent, wife.

He makes these confessions in his autobiography. He says he has so much money—\$6,000,000—that if he spent £200 daily until he is 80 he would still have hundreds of thousands left.

And he claims that he isn't as crazy as most people think, because he turned the 12,000,000 dollars left to him into 30,000,000 by skillful investment.

His six gorgeous starry-eyed blonde secretaries cost £200 weekly.

He has whisky for breakfast and his house, which cost £200,000, is guarded night and day by six armed men to keep away kidnappers. "My bitter moods always grow mellow when my secretaries are

Billiards Champion  
Divorced

Mrs. Florence Enid Davis, of Chesterfield, has been granted a decree nisi at Derby Assizes, because of misconduct by her husband, Mr. Joe Davis, the billiards champion.

## Eight British Women from Inside Germany

THEY RETURN FROM  
THE LAND OF  
FEARNAZIS' PRISONERS  
TELL THEIR STORY

PENILESS, the clothes they wore all they possessed in the world, eight British women and two children arrived at Gravesend last month in a Dutch boat, from Rotterdam.

For the last four months they have been imprisoned in Germany and Nazi Poland since war broke out.

I saw them come off the boat, tired, with thin, drawn cheeks from lack of proper food—and frightened.

You have heard of the fear of the Gestapo. These women have met it.

A railway official came up to them for their passports. He was polite. He had a kindly face.

"Your passports, please," he said in an ordinary civil voice.

Without question their hands darted to their purse-bags. Obediently they let him have their passports. And then one of them laughed, a nervous laugh that ended shakily in relief.

"We shall get them back, of course? Yes, yes, of course. I was forgetting—we are in England now."

Some of them have homes to go to, some have not. Mrs. M. Pearce, Polish-born, was being met by her son, who lives in Tanza-road, N.W., and whom she has not seen for nine years.

Miss Mary Rundstein and her sister Sarah were born in England but have not lived here since they were babies. They have no relatives here.

But this is England.

"We shall find work," they said confidently.

Mrs. Maude Vickery knows no one in this country. And she will not be able to find work. She is 70 and paralysed. She was married from the boat in a bath chair.

"I have not been in England for 30 years, but it is home," she said simply.

Miss Edith Allen, one of three English women teachers in Cracow, and known everywhere in Poland, told me what it was like to be interned in Germany.

Nuremberg Nightmare

"We were in nine prisons altogether," she said, "as we were taken from one place to another."

"Nuremberg was like a nightmare. The beds were not clean. We had to get rid of the bugs before we could lie down to sleep."

"It was here they stripped us. A woman wardress supervised the search, but there were four male warders who were there all the time looking on."

Miss Edith Allen acted as interpreter. She can speak four languages, French, English, German, and Russian.

Three Jewish girls of the party, Polly Eder and Sarah and Mary Rundstein were told by Nazi guards that they would be put up against a wall.

"We shall then shoot you," explained the guards, "and when you are dead we shall make soup out of you."

How Nazis Joke

The girls were terrified, even when they came to understand that this was just the Nazi way of making a little joke.

Yesterday, terrified still, they clung to Miss Ida Daniels, who was the mother of the party. She had a pack of cards and taught them to play "Sevens."

"It amused the children," she told me. "We did what we could to keep them happy."

The two children are nine-year-old Richard and 12-year-old Alexander, sons of Mrs. Sophie Brown, a Polish girl of 27, who married a South African in Cracow.

She has never been to England before. But as the train slid into London she clutched her two children and pointed through the darkness.

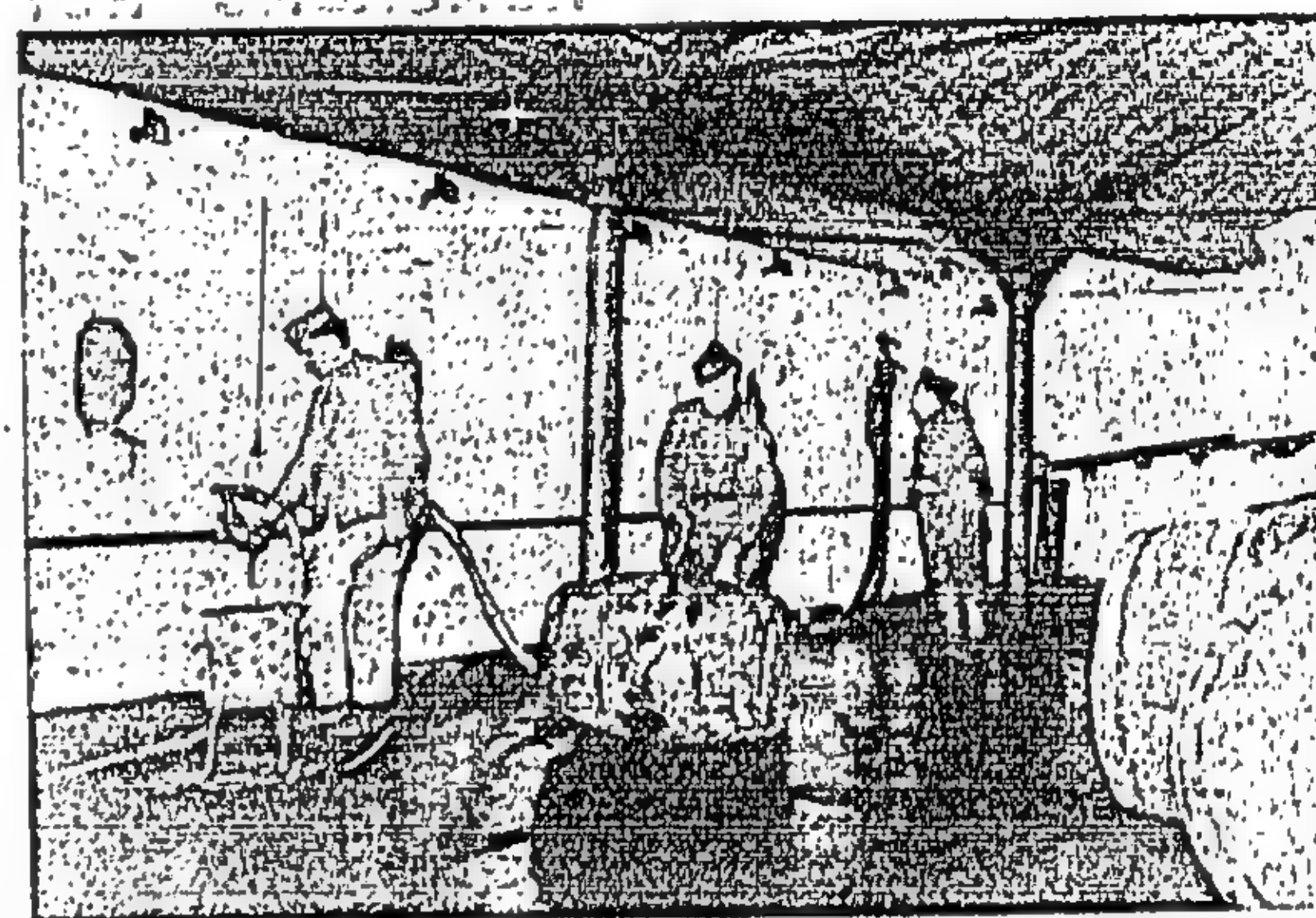
"Lon-don! Lon-don!" she cried. And Richard and Alexander, both sucking oranges, shrieked with excitement.

"Lon-don," they echoed.

Adventure was before them. Only fear, hunger, misery lay behind.

One member of the party, Miss Joy Rogers, 21-year-old revue dancer, of Westcliff-on-Sea, did not return with them.

She left them at Rotterdam, saying someone had promised to take her to England by plane.

GOOD  
WINE  
FOR  
THE  
TROOPS17, Must  
Not Meet  
Soldiers

RESERVES of Army wine being tapped for despatch in barrels to cisterns behind the lines in France.—French Official War Photograph.

A GIRL of seventeen was banned from going out with soldiers by Kirkby Lonsdale (Westmorland) magistrates.

She was Nellie Rutter, of Tramlane, who was found guilty of stealing a pound note.

Binding her over, the chairman, Mrs. F. Pearson, said that the magistrates had decided to add these conditions: She must not go out with soldiers; must not stay out after ten o'clock at night; must not frequent public-houses.

"The magistrates feel," added Mrs. Pearson, "that many young people are getting into loose ways. Not for years have we had cases of this kind, and we must protect you against temptations."

DASTARDLY  
WARFAREU-Boat Sinks Neutral  
Without Warning

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 7 (UP).—

Nazi submarines resumed their dastardly tactics during the week-end, when a U-boat sank the Norwegian steamer Navarra without warning, 35 miles off the north coast of Scotland on Saturday morning.

Three of the ship's officers and nine of the crew were killed.

The Finnish ship Atlas rescued 14 of the crew, who declared that the submarine lingered in the vicinity for half an hour without attempting to rescue any of the crew.

Rowing for Nine Hours

All of the survivors were crowded into one lifeboat, and were rowing for nine hours before the arrival of the Atlas, which was guided to the scene by a British plane.

Six of the crew were killed by the explosion caused by the torpedo, while the captain and two male passengers were drowned when a lifeboat capsized.

The Navarra is the 55th Norwegian vessel to be sunk since the outbreak of the war.

No comment on the incident is forthcoming from Berlin.

Interporter Married

Hundreds Attend Mr.

B. T. Gosano's Wedding

Hundreds of friends, including prominent local sportsmen, attended the wedding yesterday of Mr. Bellarmine Thomas Gosano, well-known and popular Interport footballer and all-round sportsman, and Miss Palmyra Maria Yvanovich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Yvanovich of Soares Avenue, Homuntin.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Fr. Granelli in St. Teresa's Church, where the bride was given away by her father, and attended by four bridesmaids, the Misses Aliza, Lolita and Theresa Yvanovich and Ave Gosano.

The bride looked delightful in a bridal dress of white lace designed on the princess model, with a full train. She carried a sheaf of Arum lilies.

The bridesmaids wore pretty frocks of pink tulle and carried heart-shaped bouquets of pink carnations.

A. V. Gosano and Mr. J. M. Noronha were best man and groomsmen.

After the ceremony, hundreds of well-wishers gathered at the Club de Recreio to toast the health of the bride and groom. The toast was proposed by Mr. A. V. Gosano in a neat speech, and afterwards dancing was enjoyed to music played by Mickey's Band.

Demaret Wins Annual Masters' Golf Tournament

AUGUSTA, Apr. 7 (UP).—Jimmy Demaret, with a score of 280, won the seventh Annual Masters' Golf Tournament to-day. Lloyd Mangrum was second with 284, and Byron Nelson third with 295.

Soldier Wants  
A Radio  
Wedding

SERG. CHEVALIER

LOVE that leaps the Atlantic may be a bone of contention for lawyers and clergy.

It certainly is so in the case of Sergt. Charles Chevalier, French Canadian soldier now serving in England, who wants to be married by radio telephone to Vicky Quesnel, aged 19, of Montreal.

Bishop Nelligan, Chief Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, says the long-distance marriage can take place—but a man must stand proxy for the Sergeant Chevalier.

Church law says that the physical presence of the bride and groom before the priest is essential, although a proxy may be permitted in certain circumstances.

He Wants Radio

But Sergeant Chevalier says, "No other man is going to take my place at my wedding ceremony."

That is why he wants a radio wedding. But here both lawyers and priests rise up with objections.

The province of Quebec, in which the bride lives, observes old-style French law, which is quite different from English law.

A Quebec lawyer says:—"I have never heard of a marriage by proxy taking place in Quebec, and I seriously question whether it can be done. Quebec law requires marriages to be performed before a competent official and in this province a competent official means a priest or Minister of Religion. There is no such thing in Quebec as a civil marriage."

"In general, the Courts of Quebec will recognise as valid a marriage which is recognised as valid by the Church to which the parties belong."

"If the Roman Catholic Church would recognise a proxy marriage by radio as valid there is just a possibility that the Courts would also recognise it as valid under Roman Catholic law."

But Where?

Even if all these difficulties could be overcome, the radio-telephone wedding would still be a legal headache.

Would it have taken place in England, in Canada, or halfway across the 3,000 mile radio-beam linking the two parties?

Canada House legal experts will sit down to puzzle the matter out.

"If it can't be done we shall have to wait until we can meet," said Sergt. Chevalier. "But I want to be married before I go further overseas."

And black-haired Vicky told a Montreal correspondent:

"I love Charles, and I am willing to marry him by proxy or any other way."

The Colonel  
Who Was  
Unfit

LIEUT.-COL. Patrick John Reeves was 52.

But he still wanted to do his bit. Then a Medical Board decided that he was unfit for further service.

So Colonel Reeves shot himself.

At the inquest in a Northern Command station the verdict was that he killed himself while the state of his mind was unbalanced.

The coroner (Dr. F. R. Eddison) said: "Here we have an officer who, as far as age was concerned, was beginning to turn the corner, and felt he was of no use."

INDIA'S FUTURE  
IN BALANCE

NEW DELHI, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—

The Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly said a victory for the Nazis would mean the end of democratic principles.

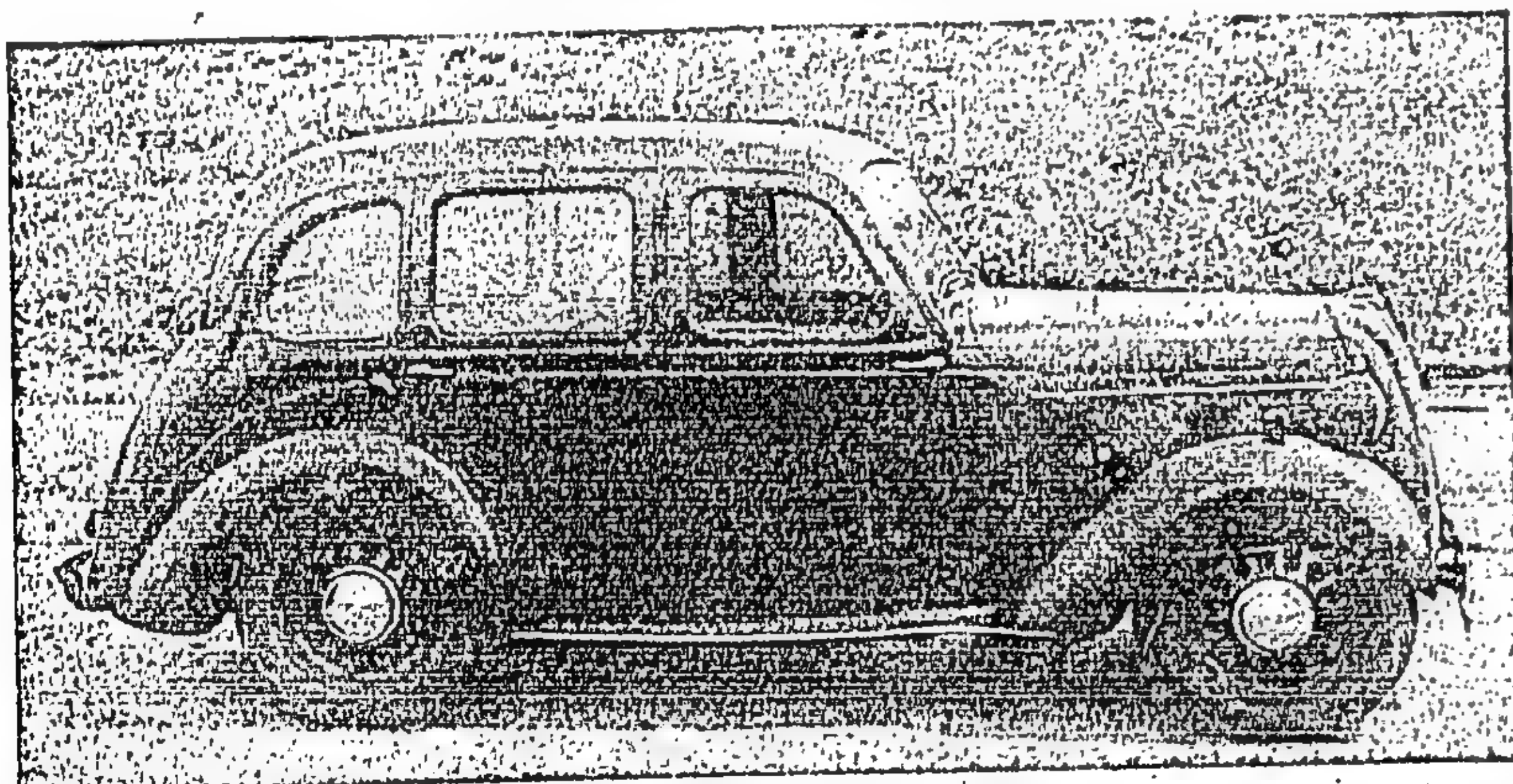
The whole future of India will depend on the result of the war. It is not possible to conceive of a free India apart from Britain.

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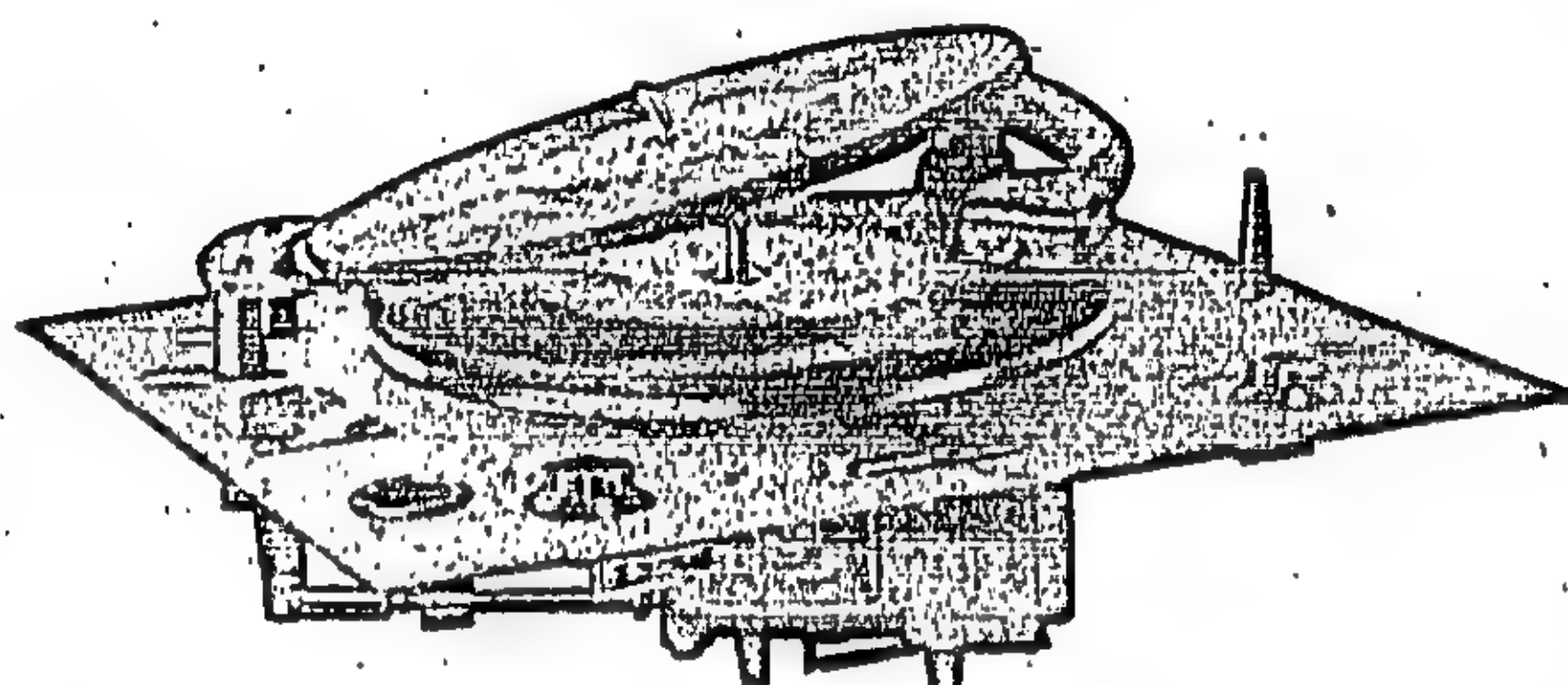


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### DEATH

SUMMERS.—At his home, Kai Tak  
Villa, Kowloon City, on April 7,  
1940, Capt. Edwin Henry Sum-  
mers, aged 73 years. Funeral  
will pass the Monument at 5 p.m.  
to-day.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
Monday, April 8, 1940.  
Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Telephone: 26616

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### The War Goes On

As we enter upon the eighth month  
of the war we have plenty of reason  
for satisfaction with the balance of  
advantage during the seven un-  
dramatic months that are behind us.  
Nothing could have served us better  
than this long respite in which to  
marshal our resources. When Goeb-  
bels boasts that a neutral traveller  
in Germany would scarcely observe  
any difference from peace conditions,  
he is apparently all unconscious that  
this is precisely Germany's weakness.  
If there is little difference it is  
because little difference was possible.  
Hitler had years ago harnessed the  
whole activity of the nation to the  
furtherance of his deliberate design  
of launching war on Europe at a  
moment chosen by himself. Thus,  
long before the war began the  
country was already working almost  
at the maximum pitch of which it was  
capable. With ourselves, on the  
other hand, it was only after the  
emergency had actually burst upon  
us that we seriously took in hand the  
task of keying up our economy to  
war pitch and effecting the painful  
transition from peace to war con-  
ditions. We have made immense  
strides during this invaluable seven  
months of "quiet war" and with  
every day that passes we come  
nearer to overhauling the enemy.  
From now onwards the Blitzkrieg,  
whenever it comes, will find us both  
in a relative and in an absolute sense  
immeasurably better prepared than  
on September 3, 1939.

Another gain to be registered is the  
stratagem, none the less sure for  
being slow, which the British and  
French navies are inflicting on the  
enemy, despite his every frantic  
effort to wriggle out of the toils. We,  
on our part, are in a position to trade  
freely with every one of those 10  
neutrals and with the whole of the  
rest of the world's business.

By his utter contempt for every  
rule of law and every prescription of  
humanity in the conduct of the war,  
Hitler had made his regime more  
universally loathed, if that were  
possible, than it already was in the  
last phase of the peace. For him  
it is a disastrous miscalculation that  
he is fighting at all after seven  
months, having been confidently  
assured by Ribbentrop that Britain  
and France would lay down the  
sword after a brief campaign and  
leave him in possession of the field.  
Pulling off another of his "miracles,"  
Realising now that victory is beyond  
his grasp, he is behaving like a  
ferocious beast at bay. On our side  
the essential thing is to remember  
that, though at bay, he still has  
plenty of fight left in him. We must  
not surrender to any foolish notion  
that victory can be "cheaply won"  
or that it will not demand the last  
ounces of effort and of sacrifice. The  
unity and power of our Empire as  
displayed are indeed majestic, and  
our great French ally is a tower of  
strength, but though the final attain-  
ment of our goal is certain we must  
give our souls for a long and arduous  
journey.

Britain's debt to America  
has long been a subject of  
controversy in the United  
States. Criticism of Britain  
has been severe.

Yet that criticism arises  
entirely out of misconception  
and misunderstanding. It is  
only necessary to give au-  
thoritative explanation of the  
difficulties in order to dis-  
sipate the violent attacks on  
the British Exchequer that  
spring from ignorance.

**FIRST** of all, dealing with  
the history of the Debt  
and the Settlement, it is  
easy for me to give an ac-  
count, although much pre-  
judice existed at the time.

In 1922 the Debt amounted  
more or less to 4,000 million  
dollars.

The money was borrowed  
from the United States after  
America entered the war, and at  
the time when questions of  
settlement arose other countries  
owed Britain 8,000 million dol-  
lars.

Now, when peace came to the  
world the belief was general in  
Britain that the United States did  
not expect or exact a settlement.

This conviction was due to the  
utterance of President Wilson, who  
had said that there was to be no  
profit from the war, and in April  
1917, addressing both Houses of  
Congress, declared that "we seek no  
material compensation for the sacri-  
fices we shall freely make."

**THE** declaration was in har-  
mony with other statements  
by American public men.

Speakers in Congress had strength-  
ened the conception in Britain that  
in America's eyes, the Debt was a  
contribution made by the United  
States to a common cause. Here are  
some typical utterances made at the  
time the Debt was incurred—

Senator McCumber: "We ought  
to be mighty liberal in the ex-  
penditure of money when we can  
take no part in the real battle,  
which to-day is the battle of the  
American people."

Senator Smoot: "Every dollar  
expended under the provisions of  
this Bill will be for the benefit of  
the United States."

Senator Kenyon: "I hope that  
one of these loans will never be  
paid, and that we will never ask  
that it be paid. I never want to  
see this Government ask France  
to return the loan we may make  
her."

Senator Cummins: "I am perfect-  
ly willing to give to any of the  
Allied nations the money which  
they need to carry on our war,  
for it is now our war. I would  
give it just as freely as I would  
to equip our army or to maintain  
our navy."

Congressman Mondell: "We can  
(by the advances) effectively, and  
in the immediate future, arm,  
strengthen, and support those who  
are, since our declaration of war,  
fighting our battles."

Congressman Mann: "I think it  
is our highest duty in the making  
of war to give aid to those who  
are fighting the enemy against  
whom we have declared war."

Congressman Fordney: "Their  
(the advances) only purpose is to  
aid them in the best way possible  
to fight our battles across the sea,  
without calling upon our men to  
go there."

Congressman Madden: "We are  
starting out to win a victory as I  
understand it, to maintain Ameri-  
can rights; and if we can maintain  
American rights by furnishing  
money to somebody willing to fight  
our battles for ourselves, we ought  
to do it."

**THERE** were other public utter-  
ances by prominent Ameri-  
cans in the same vein.

For example, General Pershing has  
said:—

"If it had not been that the Allies  
were able to hold the lines for  
fifteen months after we had entered  
the war, hold them with the support  
of the loans we made, the war might  
have been lost. We scarcely realised  
what those loans meant to them and  
to us."

"It seems to me that there is some  
middle ground where we should bear  
a certain part of the expense in  
maintaining the Allies' armies on  
the front while we were preparing,  
instead of calling all this money a  
loan and insisting upon its repay-  
ment. We were responsible. We  
gave the money knowing it would  
be used to hold the Boche until we  
could prepare. Fifteen months  
think of it."

# WE HIRED THE MONEY

by Lord Beaverbrook

Here is the second in a series of articles by  
Lord Beaverbrook, exclusive to the "Hong-  
kong Telegraph" in Hongkong, revealing the  
truth about the American debt settlement.

It has been sent to newspapers of the  
United States of America, Canada, Australia,  
New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts  
of the world.

It appears in the principal newspapers of  
the capitals of the Dominions and the United  
States.

The article has also been circulated in  
pamphlet form to senators and legislators in  
all parts of the Empire and every State of the  
American Union.

Copies of this pamphlet will be obtain-  
able free of all charge on written application  
to the Daily Express Office, Fleet-Street,  
E.C.4.

Clearly there is a great contrast  
between Pershing's view and that  
expressed by President Coolidge.  
For, while Coolidge said: "They  
hired the money," Pershing says, in  
effect, "We hired the soldiers."

Pershing and the American legis-  
lators in 1917 envisaged the war as  
a joint undertaking. If that is how  
we must regard it, then the burden  
was unequally distributed. Figures  
drawn from an American source  
illustrate this:—

The gross cost of the war in per-  
centage of the national wealth was:—

Great Britain ..... 34.40  
America ..... 8.07

The annual cost of the war in  
percentage of national income was:—

Great Britain ..... 36.62  
America ..... 15.50

The battle deaths in percentage of  
population were:—

Great Britain ..... 1.44  
America ..... .05

With such utterances and such  
facts in their minds the British  
delegates at the Peace Conference  
formed high hopes of the American  
attitude towards the Debt.

**IT** must be said that the Ameri-  
can official spokesmen did  
nothing then to encourage this  
British opinion.

At the same time, the American  
attitude towards reparations gave,  
by inference, a measure of support  
to British optimism.

Britain asked that "war costs"  
should be included in the bill for  
reparations to be presented to Ger-  
many. The American representa-  
tives said that only compensation for  
"war damage" could be asked from  
the Germans. The American point  
of view, pressed with vigour, pre-  
vailed.

Now the debts to the United States  
were plainly one of the "war costs"  
of the Allied Powers. The United  
States was therefore impairing its  
debtor's power to pay. And, by  
preventing the British claim on  
Germany for those "war costs," the  
Americans allowed the inference to  
be drawn that the Debt might be  
regarded as a dead letter.

There was surprise, then, when, a  
few years later, the Americans be-  
gan to press for settlement of the  
Debt.

In fact, in 1919, when President  
Wilson's Administration was still in  
office, Americans in New York, es-  
pecially American business men,  
made it plain in their representations  
over and over again that the pay-  
ment of private debts by Britain to  
the United States would discharge  
Britain's obligations.

Nothing was expected from the  
accumulated war debts for many  
years to come.

It must not be supposed that it is  
urged or alleged that these represen-  
tations interfered with or impaired  
the United States Government's right  
to claim repayment of the Debt.

They did, however, create con-  
fidence in Britain that reconstruction  
would go forward without any inter-  
ference on account of these responsi-  
bilities.

It was only when the change of  
administration came in the United  
States in the year 1921 that the de-  
mand for settlement of the Debt be-  
gan to be pressed upon Britain.

The first American request for a  
funding of the Debt was not made  
until 1922, and Mr. Andrew Mellon  
was responsible for the decision to  
press for a settlement of the issue.

**WHEN** the pressure was being  
put on the British Govern-  
ment to take up the question,  
Lord Balfour, who was Secre-  
tary for Foreign Affairs in the  
Lloyd George Government wrote  
a Note.

In it he said, in effect, what we  
owe to the United States arises from  
the money which others have bor-  
rowed from us. We have been only  
the intermediaries.

war gold stock, held at that time by  
the public as well as the Bank.

Any depletion of it was quite im-  
possible in a country where the gold  
still prevailed, where the note issue  
was based on gold values.

Baldwin was forbidden by his in-  
structions from making a settlement.  
He was permitted only to discuss  
terms.

But he went further than his in-  
structions. He recommended a set-  
tlement.

He did not wait to consult his  
Cabinet colleagues in Britain. When  
he came home he made a statement  
on his arrival at Southampton that  
the terms he brought back were the  
best that could be got and ought to  
be accepted.

By doing so he committed his col-  
leagues to the settlement. A political  
crisis followed at once. Baldwin had  
either to get his settlement through  
or resign. Having made his state-  
ment there was no way out. His  
resignation meant the break-up of  
the Government.

That was the position that con-  
fronted Bonar Law. If he main-  
tained his opposition to the Baldwin  
settlement his Cabinet would split.  
And there would be another general  
election, with his Conservative Party  
divided and shattered at the polls.

Most of Bonar Law's colleagues  
were in favour of the settlement. The  
weight of Cabinet opinion was on  
that side. And those of his political  
friends who opposed the settlement  
were handicapped by the fact that  
Bonar Law was in bad health. They  
could not suit him to the stresses  
and strains of a political struggle.

So Bonar Law was prevailed upon  
to accept the Baldwin position under  
protest.

It has often been represented that  
I was the only opponent of the set-  
tlement at that time. This is not so.  
There were others, including Mr.  
Winston Churchill, Mr. Reginald Mc-  
Kenna, and Mr. J. M. Keynes.

**WITHIN** the short space of  
eight years, after the Bal-  
dwin settlement, when some 2,000  
million gold dollars had been  
transferred by Britain to the  
United States, a financial crisis  
broke out in Britain, as it was  
bound to do sooner or later.

A great run took place. Foreigners  
removed their balances. The Treas-  
ury continued to pay. It borrowed  
fifty million pounds from France and  
the United States. But the run con-  
tinued. And in the end Britain was  
compelled to abandon the gold stan-  
dard. There was no hold left.

The Debt, of course, was not re-  
pudiated. But there was a failure to  
pay, due simply to the bankruptcy  
of the British Treasury and the dis-  
appearance of the gold. It was  
bankruptcy, not repudiation. It was  
a misfortune to go bankrupt. It was  
not a crime.

The situation had arisen of which  
Bonar Law had clearly and empha-  
tically warned the United States at  
the time the settlement was made.

Britain and the United States had  
a joint responsibility for depleting the  
British Treasury. From the making  
of the settlement to the failure to  
pay, 2,000 million dollars of money  
had been transferred from Britain  
to the United States in Debt instal-  
ments.

The United States knew the  
debtor's condition, and yet exacted  
payment of the Debt. In the end,  
debtor and creditor shared the re-  
sponsibility for emptying the British  
treasury.

There were left the goods on Brit-  
ain's shelves. The creditor did not  
take these. He did not want them.  
The United States had plenty of  
goods on her own shelves. The trouble  
was she could not get buyers for  
them.

Nor would the United States take  
American securities in the hands of  
British investors. The last thing in  
the world she wanted was to have  
those securities liquidated at a time  
when the American market was fall-  
ing heavily.

Indeed, it was looked on as an un-  
friendly act if foreigners offered to  
sell American securities on the New  
York market.

And this was a view which was  
strongly pressed upon Britain by the  
Americans.

But now came another chapter in  
the story of misfortune. Financial  
collapse in the United States.

This was different from the British  
crisis. The United States ex-  
perienced financial disaster at  
a time when the country had  
plenty of money. She had lots of  
gold in her vaults. When the crash  
came gold stocks amounted to 4,000  
million dollars.

When the crisis was over, the  
United States, although she had gone  
off the gold standard, had increased  
her holding of gold.

**REMEMBER** the distinction  
between the British crisis.  
When the gold was all gone and  
British credit was ruined, and  
the American crisis, when the  
gold amounted to 4,000 million  
dollars, and had increased in  
1934, when the crisis was over,  
to 8,000 millions.

But in face of this large stock of  
gold, 4,000 millions in gold dollars,  
British citizens who held American  
bonds pledging payment in gold  
dollars were required to take paper  
dollars, after these paper dollars had  
fallen heavily in value. By this

PLEASE Turn To Page 4.



## Press Commentary

## ALLIES' FIGHTING SPIRIT

## Keener Edge To Most Deadly Weapon

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—Developments during the last few days in the Allied economic policy have given an even keener edge to their deadliest weapon. This is the consensus of Sunday's British press comment which is chiefly confined to two things—the tightening of blockade measures and the ever deepening co-operation of the British and French.

The latter, in described as not only the Allies' main source of power but also destined to be a permanent basis for building a new Europe.

The press view is that ever since the last meeting of the Supreme War Council, a new fighting spirit has been clearly evident in the punning speeches of Mr. Chamberlain to Winston Churchill, the Allied notes to Norway and Sweden, the Anglo-French talks, the British drive in the Balkans and the hastening to London of the Balkan envoys. These all form one of the most valuable factors in the defeat of Hitlerism.

## Main Problem

The main problem lies in north-west and south-east Europe.

As the "Sunday Times" puts it, the relation of the neutrals to Germany is that of threatened men.

In north-west Scandinavia and Holland they see their ships destroyed, their seamen murdered and their neutral waters abused with impunity but they do not dare retaliate.

If Germany wins the war, not one of them will survive yet here they are hardening the rod for their backs by supplying Germany with iron ore.

If the neutrals are unable to defend their interests, the "Sunday Times" continues, our job is to study how we can persuade them to do so.

In south-east Europe the position is different. We must help the neutrals to face up to Germany by two methods. We must buy their goods and we must give them firm guarantees against military destruction.

"Emco," the new British Balkan Trading Company, is a pointer to the first method.

General Weyland with his Allied Army in the middle East is a pointer to the second.

## Whole-Hearted Blockade

The "Economist" says that while the Allies have every sympathy for the predicament which the neutrals are in, and do not intend to deprive them of their rights, it is only plain common sense to say that the only effective blockade is a whole-hearted one.

The "Sunday Express" says the wisest policy is that of a cat—to watch every exit, for the rat cannot live without water and must come out.

The "Economist" says that if the net is really tightened, German military forces must be used to break it.

Commander Stephen King-Hall, in his weekly news-letter, suggests that if the Allies can reach the first anniversary of the war in a state of deadlock they will have passed their first phase.

The job will then be to develop their resources to the full behind their defences so as to live as full and as civilised a life as possible. This is the second phase.

## Impetuous Objectives

We must remember, he says, that during the greater part of our recorded history man has lived and worked with his weapons at his side. This state of affairs may last three years or more. During this time, the main task will be the development of Anglo-French co-operation with the objective of providing impregnable defence and liberty and freedom in modern Europe.

At the same time they will have to show the world that behind the barriers Britain and France have created a new world of steadily increasing economic and military strength and that, subject to the fulfilment of the war aims, the German people can co-operate in that new world.

If this happens, Commander King-Hall suggests that possibly a third phase of the military struggle may never be needed.

The Catholic organ "Tablet" looks to the future from a basis of Anglo-French unity.

This unity is much more than that of allies against a common foe. It is a unity from which, with the help of other nations, we hope that unity in Europe will be born again.

## LOST PROPERTY REWARD OFFER

## Week-end Losses By Europeans

A reward of an unspecified sum has been offered by Mr. W. H. E. Coates of 10 Peak Mansions, for the return of a gold ring set with sapphires and diamonds. Mr. Coates reported to the Police that the ring, valued at £20, had been lost between Leighton Hill Road and Peak Hotel.

Mr. Summonds of Island Road has reported the loss of a carving knife. Someone stole it from his home.

Clothing and two clocks, valued at £40, was reported as stolen by Mr. F. S. O'Neill. Some person entered his house at 184 Austin Road.

Mr. F. S. Lunn, a metro reader, reported the loss of a raincoat, worth \$10, from his home at 74 Johnston Road.

## Nordic neutrals fear worsening of their situation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

COPENHAGEN, Apr. 7 (UP).—Scandinavia, warned by both Europe's war camps that any move in favour of one side will be considered a hostile act by the other, is clinging passively to her precarious neutrality perch, wondering whether the coming week will bring an incident which will topple one of her component nations into war.

The war of nerves, which has been raging at fever pitch throughout Scandinavia this week and which has caused very great apprehension in Oslo and Stockholm, is now considered to be the least threatening of all the Scandinavian war clouds.

Although official comment is lacking it is now reported that the British notes demands are less friendly in tone.

Political circles maintain that the notes were more concerned with Russia than Germany, stating that the Western Powers will feel themselves threatened if Russia secures control of or possesses a port on the Atlantic.

The Scandinavian capitals do not feel themselves to be in the same dilemma in this respect as they do in the Europe war.

In this connection M. Kolt's speech failed to arouse much Scandinavian interest. The stronger passages of his speech were attributed to the rising pitch of national indignation over Norway's losses of lives and ships and the disrespect for her neutrality rather than any stiffening against either war camp.

The speech indicated that there will be no new departures in Norwegian policy as a result of Lord Halifax's note.

Diplomatic circles characterise the speech as a reiteration of Norwegian policy, which has not been changed since 1914.

Meanwhile, however, German and British broadcasts which intrigue the Scandinavian people have been battling fiercely over Scandinavia all this week end.

The Copenhagen "National Tidende" correspondent in Berlin reports that Germany considers that Scandinavia may become a battlefield in a matter of days or hours—and under pressure of mounting bellicent warnings and rumours, Scandinavia is ready to believe it.

## Sweden's Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 7 (UP).—M. Guenther, the Swedish Foreign Minister, is quoted in a special statement to the "Sunday Chronicle" as saying that Sweden is "determined to hold fast to our neutrality to the utmost and to defend it if necessary."

"For Sweden the position of neutrality is not only a question of principle but—the only—practicable policy of preservation of her independence in protecting her vital interests."

"Whether we look at it from a logical or a moral point of view, our country has no moral base for our neutrality and it is on that that we have taken our stand from the beginning—normal exchange with the belligerents of our own products and imports, where necessary, for our national life, and otherwise a strict confirmation of the acknowledged rules of international law."

## Dogs Fight, Then Bite

## European Hurt In King's Park

Two dogs, one belonging to Mr. H. S. Bascombe and the other to Mr. S. Fansey have been placed under observation as a result of an incident on the C.A. ground at King's Park yesterday.

According to a report, the dogs fought with each other and as Mr. Bascombe separated them he was bitten on the hand.

Mrs. Maddy of Prince Edward Road has reported that her dog bit on an amah, Wong Chi-lan, on the right foot. Wong was sent to Kowloon Hospital for treatment and the dog is under observation.

Li Min, 22, of Salkung Road, was also sent to Kowloon Hospital as a result of a dog bite. He was walking in Kai Yan Road when an unidentified dog bit him.

## Food Price Increase

A news paragraph in Saturday's issue of the "Telegraph" headed "Food prices reduced," was a reporter's error in confusing figures. Actually, prices have been increased slightly in respect of five items of food as follows: Thick cream, Golden Butter brand from 35 to 40 cents per six oz. tin, and from 21 to 23 cents per tin of three ozs. Libby's corned beef from 44 to 70 cents per tin and Emery corned beef from 33 to 61 cents per tin. Outback tin, C and B brand 2 lb. from \$1.10 to \$1.37 per tin.

## Diplomatic Offensive

## Important Development Expected This Week

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The coming week is expected to provide an even greater Allied development than last week.

Talks have already begun between Lord Halifax and the British diplomatic representatives in the Balkans and the Danubian countries.

A secret session of the House of Commons on Thursday will discuss economic blockade.

M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, is now holding conversations with the French Ministers to the Balkan countries and a secret session of the French Senate will be held on Tuesday.

## Three-Part Offensive

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—The Allies' diplomatic and economic offensive falls into three parts, says "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent.

They are (1) the notes to Norway and Sweden, (2) conversations between M. Georges Monnet, the French Minister of Blockade, and Mr. Ronald Cross, the British Minister of Economic Warfare, and (3) talks between Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, and the English Ministers to the Balkans.

It is learned that the notes to Norway and Sweden reserve English rights in dealing with the German use of Scandinavian waters to evade the blockade.

The conference with the Ministers to the Balkans faces the prospect that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, may be brought back to try and head off the Allies' intentions, but it is realised that the Allies possess the money and machinery and no financial wizard can resist this pressure with a blocked currency and barter as the only weapons.

The Ministers from the Balkans will find themselves co-operating in an enterprise far exceeding the bounds of diplomacy as formerly understood.

## ILLEGAL SHANGHAI COURT

## Foreigners Summoned In Japanese Areas

SHANGHAI, Apr. 8. (Reuter).—Foreigners without extrajurisdiction rights and Chinese north of Soochow Creek (Japanese-controlled area) in recent weeks have been forced to appear in a "Court of Rehabilitation" to face civil actions, according to investigations completed by the "North China Daily News."

Ignoring summonses from Japanese officials of the Court brings immediate arrest and, in many cases, punishment, says the paper.

The whereabouts of the Court are unknown, but it is established that hearings are held in a place believed to be occupied by the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

## Four Cases Handled

Four cases handled by the Court came to public notice, though it is impossible to obtain statements from the persons involved.

In one case, the wife of a Russian watchman was arrested in her home and taken to the Japanese Naval Landing Party premises. She was later released on the request of the Municipal Police. The woman's small child was forced to accompany her.

The woman was arrested because she owed \$80 to a Chinese storekeeper.

The "North China Daily News" learned from "absolutely reliable sources" that the victim ignored the Court summons.

Other cases also involved Chinese debts.

The Court, functioning without the knowledge of the Consular body or any other recognised authority, has the obvious aim of curtailing the jurisdiction of Chinese Courts of the Settlement areas under Japanese control, says the paper.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 7 (UP).—A tornado which swept through this district to-day killed at least 5 persons and caused property damage estimated at \$500,000.

## Exchange At A Glance

## SELLING

T.T. London	1/2 1/8
Demand	1/2 1/8
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	83 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	22
T.T. Manila	40 1/2
T.T. Batavia	150
T.T. Bangkok	108 1/2
T.T. Saigon	10 1/2
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	90
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

## BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.59 1/4

## SHANGHAI H.C.L.

## Japanese Blamed For Increased Food Costs

SHANGHAI, Apr. 8. (Reuter).—The present high cost of vital necessities in Shanghai is entirely due to the "monopolistic manner" in which the Japanese are hampering the free flow of food from the interior, says the "North China Daily News" on the basis of an extensive survey by the paper for several weeks.

Organisations, individuals and groups familiar with the actual conditions were interviewed for the survey and the facts ascertained are in keeping with the prevailing conditions.

## Committee's Report

The daily recalls that the Municipal Council appointed a Price Control Committee in March and asked that a report be submitted to aid in devising ways and means of relieving the situation.

In part of the Committee's report stated: "The Committee is satisfied that the fundamental cause of the high prices to be recognised (especially as far as domestic rice, wheat, meat and fish are concerned, and to a lesser extent, vegetables) is the fact that this area has been in the grip of a conflict since August, 1937, and that the terrain on which Shanghai has been accustomed to rely for its supplies, is under military control."

"So long as farmers' supplies are prevented from having a free market for their commodities, the prices of necessities within the two foreign settlements of Shanghai must exceed the normal."

## 5,000,000 Population

Doubt was expressed on the accuracy of the above statement, but the survey of the "North China Daily News" confirms that while the population of the city has increased from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 due to the influx since the hostilities, supplies of foodstuffs, allowed to come to Shanghai by the Japanese are considerably less than those from the interior at a time when the population was lower, says the paper.

## Gang Leader Imprisoned

## Man Who Intimidates Wanchai Hawkers

Said to be one of three leaders of a gang of intimidators operating in Wanchai, Chan Po-kwan, 20, unemployed, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy to-day for theft of 10 yards of cotton cloth, the property of Wong Kun, 43, a hawker.

## Wreck Stalls

Det-Sergeant Morrison said Chan was known to the Police. Hawkers were usually the victims of the gang, but if any report was made to the Police there was usually insufficient evidence. When the hawkers obtained the return of their stalls these were often wrecked or the hawkers themselves were assaulted. It was more or less a gang of intimidators and its members were mixed up in practically every fight that occurred in Wanchai.

Passing sentence, Mr. Sheldon took into consideration, the youth of defendant. However, his Worship told defendant that next time the prison term would be longer and he would be recommended for banishment.

Defendant admitted a previous conviction.

## EUROPEANS IN ACCIDENTS

Two European women were involved in traffic accidents yesterday. According to a report, Mrs. C. Lauer of Stubbs Road knocked down Li Sam-lum, nine-year-old boy, as she was driving a car in Queen's Road East. Li was sent to hospital with head injuries.

Miss Halliday was driving in Nathan Road when she knocked down Li Ping, a man. Li sustained minor injuries and was taken to Kowloon Hospital. The car was slightly damaged.

## IDENTITY DISPUTE

## Unusual Case At The Supreme Court

Who is Leung Mel-ha? This was the poser the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, was asked to settle at the Supreme Court this morning when two sisters, parties to a suit involving a house in Kowloon City, both claimed to be of that name.

Plaintiff, who called herself Leung Mel-ha, asked the Court for a declaration that she is the owner of New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2351 (13 Nga Tain Long Road), and an order for her younger sister, Leung Shu-fan, alias Leung Mel-ha, to return the Crown Lease and other documents in connection with the property. Defendant counter-claimed for a declaration that the property belonged to her.

Mr. Percy Chen, instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Ross, appeared for plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Woo and Woo.

## Forgery Alleged

Mr. Chen explained that the reason why defendant was also called Leung Mel-ha in the writ was because she had filed a memorial notice with the Land Office under that name. The case for the plaintiff was that the signature on the notice had been forged by defendant. Both of them claimed to be Leung Mel-ha, and therefore one of the issues to be decided was the question of identity.

In September, 1936, went on Mr. Chen, plaintiff bought the house from one Kwan Kung-shun for \$4,350. The property was duly conveyed to her, and in May the following year a new Crown lease was issued. Three years later, defendant improperly obtained possession of the lease and since then had refused to return it to plaintiff. Defendant also caused a memorial notice to be entered in the name of Leung Mel-ha and not Leung Shu-fan, which was her proper name.

The defence denied that plaintiff was Leung Mel-ha and further alleged that plaintiff bought the property on behalf of defendant to whom she was indebted to the extent of \$8,000 for which she signed a promissory note.

In connection with the promissory note, said Mr. Chen, plaintiff did sign it, but did so under duress and as a result of coercion by defendant or her agents for she did not in fact owe the money.

## Plaintiff's Evidence

Plaintiff told the Court she was Leung Mel-ha and bought the house with her own money. In August, 1937, she visited Cholon, Cochinchina, where defendant was living. In connection with the wedding of her sister-in-law's daughter. After the wedding, defendant obtained possession of her passport and refused to return it to her unless and until she signed a promissory note for \$8,000. She did not owe defendant the money and told her she would rather die than sign the note. To this defendant replied: "If you want to die go ahead, for you may one day die at my hands."

Eventually, she signed the note and on the following day defendant accompanied her back to Hongkong. Defendant stayed with her and one day she asked her for the plans and other documents in connection with the house. After having seen them, defendant kept them and since then had refused to return them to her.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said she could not suggest any motive why defendant, her own sister, should have wanted to deprive her of the house. She denied that her father's surname was Chan and that defendant had been sending remittances to her.

The case is proceeding.

## Discussions With Neutral Envoys

LONDON, Apr. 7 (Reuter).—According to Paris Radio, the Swedish and Norwegian envoys in Berlin were called to the German Foreign Office by Herr von Ribbentrop this afternoon.

The discussion lasted an hour.

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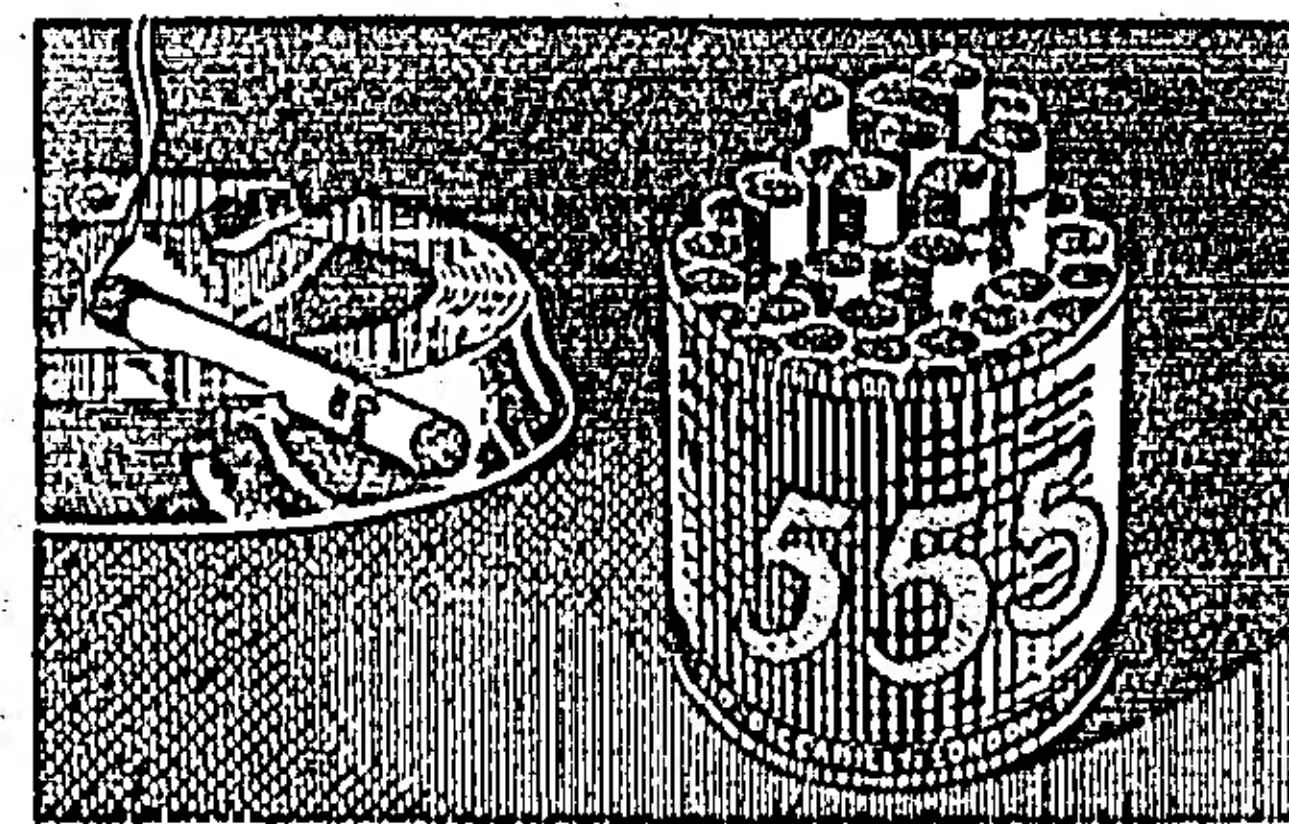
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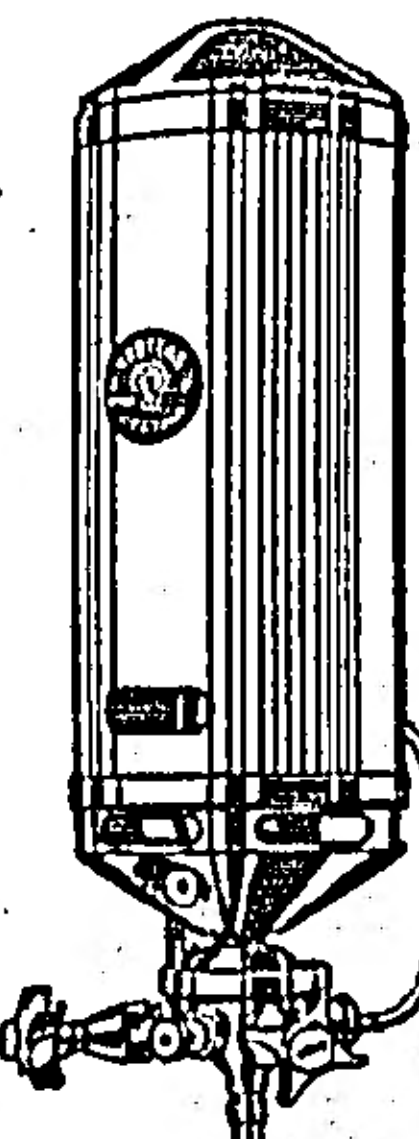
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# MONDAY MORNING COMMENTARY

## EASTERN GAIN RUNNERS-UP POSITION

### Hongkong F.C. Unfortunate to Lose

#### By Odd Goal in Five At Happy Valley

(By "Rex")

Eastern secured the runners-up of the First Division League when they defeated Club three goals to two at the Club ground yesterday. They were very fortunate in winning the match as there were occasions when it was thought Club would gain a surprise win.

Lau Hin-hon played a sound enough game when called upon, but this was seldom. Cheng Ying-kuen and Tsang Chung-wan made the mistake of underestimating their opponents and came very near losing the match for Eastern. In the second half they firmed up and with the aid of the halves managed to stem the raids of Club.

Lau Shih-tsang, Hsu King-sing and Woo-tsang played a sound game throughout. In the second half, they forced the pace and kept the forwards constantly supplied with beautiful passes, at the same time they kept strict vigilance over the Club forwards.

Hau Ching-to was given little room to move, and was constantly under the eye of Gratton and Strange. He scored two goals for Eastern, the second being a last minute affair. Eastern drew on their second string, Chong Kam-chuen, who was seen to Chong Kam-chuen at times. He, too, received the attention of Gratton and Eardley, and was able at times to be of some use to his other forwards.

Lee Tack-tee was under the surveillance of Forrow who dogged his every step with the result that his shots at goal had to be hasty affairs which accounted for his inaccuracy. Cheung Kam-hoi appeared to rely too much on himself and spoiled many chances for Eastern in the first half. In the second half he realised his shortcomings and Chung Yung-sum was far from being the starved winger that he was in the first.

#### ODELL IN FORM

ODELL gave a magnificent performance in goal for Club. He saved several first class shots in fine style. He lacked the judgment which will come with time and should develop into a really fine custodian.

Strange towered over his partner Eardley, who was better at spoiling than intercepting. Time and again Strange would come over to stop Hau, without, however, entirely neglecting his charge. His amazing speed carried his across the field to clear, block or intercept successfully. Gratton was the better of the two wing halves, clearing strongly, if inaccurately, and spoiling cleanly. Henderson was inclined to bluster, and his spilling and intercepting was blindly performed. Forrow was easily the best half. He covered Darcy effectively and did a great deal to help Henderson out with Cheung. He found time to send his forwards some nice passes and followed them up cleverly.

#### A HARD GAME

"GALLOPING GHOST" Wilson played an exceedingly hard game at centre. What he lacked in technique and ball control, he made up for in large spirit. He scored a nice goal for Club. Pryde worked very hard to keep his forwards together, and was given excellent support by Blekford, who showed signs of being a valuable inside man for Club. Kennard and Smith, wingers for Club, are recruits from Central British School. Kennard was the harder worker, but sadly lacked understanding of Pryde's play. Smith hardly tried, and was, consequently, continually being robbed of the ball. He scored a freak

### SPORT ADVTs.

#### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 20th April, 1940. (Weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shau Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 11th April, 1940.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

#### HOW TEAMS FARED

##### FIRST DIVISION

S. China "A"	3	Police	1
S. China "B"	2	Kowloon	0
Eastern	3	Club	2

##### SECOND DIVISION

Eastern	1	Royal Scots	0
Kwong Wah	2	St. Joseph's	0
Royal Navy	1	Middlesex	0
South China	3	R. Engineers	0

##### THIRD DIVISION

R.A.S.C.	1	International	1
Royal Scots	3	Electric	0
12 R.A.	7	South China	0

goal for Club, however, to remedy a mediocre day's play.

#### PENALTY MISSED

CLUB pressed from the whistle and before long forced a corner. In the scramble a penalty was awarded Club for an infringement. Forrow missed from the spot. Eastern attacked through Chong, Odell ran out to punch Chong's centre, and the ball went to the feet of Cheung who passed to Hau for the latter to cleverly lob the ball past Odell.

From the whistle Eastern again attacked and forced a corner. Wilson, however, was too slow to take advantage of the pass. Club kept up the pressure, and soon after Wilson broke through on his own to beat Lau with a nice drive.

Half time arrived with the score standing at one goal all.

Eastern decided to take no chances with Club and forced play. They swarmed all over Club, but were unable to overcome the stout defence put up by Forrow, Gratton, Strange and Eardley. Time and again they worked up to the penalty area only to be driven back. Darcy chipped a high pass from Hau but kicked out hastily. Soon after he received from Cheung to make no mistake, this time with a hard first-time that sped past Odell.

#### CLUB RALLY

CLUB defence rallied, and not only checked the Eastern attacks but managed to get their forwards on the move. Wilson broke through, and was on the point of being stopped when he made a nice body swerve to leave Eastern defenders wallowing over each other. He shot across Lau, who partially cleared for Smith to obtain possession and try from well out of the penalty area catching Lau unprepared.

Eastern forced play and practically the entire team was in Club's area, but Strange held the fort well. They were not to be denied, however, and in the last minute, Darcy headed a high pass from Woo to Hau, who cleverly tricked Eardley and beat Odell with a nice shot.

The teams were: Eastern—Lau Hin-hon; Cheng Ying-kuen and Tsang Chung-wan; Lau Shih-tsang, Hsu King-sing and Woo-tsang; Cheung Yung-sum, Cheung Kam-hoi, Lee Tak-tee, Chong Kam-chuen and Hau Ching-to.

Club—Odell; E. S. Strange and Eardley; Henderson, Forrow and Gratton; Kennard, Pryde, Wilson, Blekford and Smith.

#### Women's Golf

#### SCOTLAND V. REST AT FANLING ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY

The Scotland v. The Rest match of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be played at Fanling on St. George's Day, April 23. Silver Division are to play on the Old Course and Bronze Division on the New Course.

Those willing to play are asked to communicate with Mrs. K. S. Robertson, telephone 31704, or sign lists posted in club houses. Entries close on April 20.

### LUCKY CASH SWEEP WINNERS ON SATURDAY

RACE 1		\$2,238.00
No. 3640	No. 1232	639.00
No. 1232	No. 3640	319.50
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 1025, 4731, 3097, 3028, 2433, 309, 3739, 2320, 701.		
RACE 2		\$2,574.00
No. 4623	No. 3010	735.00
No. 4047	No. 3010	307.50
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 3594, 1469, 2091, 1072, 1045, 3222, 1222.		
RACE 3		\$2,664.20
No. 1103	No. 3224	701.20
No. 4007	No. 3224	350.60
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 6232, 1023, 1371, 4353, 709, 3124, 4353, 1149, 18.		
RACE 4		\$3,222.20
No. 3609	No. 3446	749.20
No. 1241	No. 3446	374.60
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 2305, 4450, 6253, 4201, 4541, 1567, 4107, 553, 4901, 240, 3409, 414, 3232, 1803.		
RACE 5		\$2,597.00
No. 5432	No. 145	742.00
No. 145	No. 5432	371.00
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 507, 5269, 2212, 2279, 6, 2309, 4063, 5708, 3153, 4249, 3536, 2707, 951, 4855, 1252, 4748, 5915.		
RACE 6		\$2,872.30
No. 1311	No. 3293	721.00
No. 3293	No. 1311	360.50
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 374, 274, 3608, 5078, 2922, 4363, 2330, 2330, 3230, 1172.		
RACE 7		\$2,131.00
No. 056	No. 39	447.40
No. 39	No. 056	223.70
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 403, 3003, 5601, 107.		
RACE 8		\$2,093.40
No. 4406	No. 3945	524.80
No. 3945	No. 4406	262.40
Unplaced ponies (\$50 each): Nos. 2437, 5078, 2907, 2061, 4333, 389, 4303, 624, 3303.		
RACE 9		\$6,143.20
No. 5345	No. 2198	1,753.20
No. 2198	No. 5345	876.60
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each): Nos. 3703, 002, 2022, 2976, 330, 2625, 50, 0053.		

#### Daily Double

The successful combination of Conagh and Advancing Time in the Daily Double paid \$94.80 to each of 21 backers.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Soccer Ticket Ramp

Sir,—As the person who initiated the correspondence in your morning contemporary regarding the ticket ramp at local soccer matches, I crave a little space in your valuable columns in order to make a few observations on the comments made on the subject by your scribe "Rex" in Saturday's issue of your paper.

While I appreciate that "Rex" has taken it upon himself to vindicate the Hongkong Football Association, I regret I am unable to agree with all that he has written or with the manner in which he has stated his case for the Association. To any person possessing first hand information as to what actually goes on behind the scenes, the comments made by "Rex" can only be regarded as ridiculously absurd and decidedly misleading and incorrect.

With reference to the statement of "Rex" that money collected for tickets is in the hands of those responsible for the ground, I would point out that the Hong Kong Football Association, I am unable to agree with all that he has written or with the manner in which he has stated his case for the Association. To any person possessing first hand information as to what actually goes on behind the scenes, the comments made by "Rex" can only be regarded as ridiculously absurd and decidedly misleading and incorrect.

In view of the fact that the average individual, in attempting to purchase a single ticket has, as a rule to struggle through a jostling crowd, for almost three quarters of an hour before getting anywhere near the booking office window, will "Rex" kindly explain, in detail, how it is possible for the rascals to whom he refers, to work the sales so smoothly and obtain thousands of tickets without being interrupted or pushed aside by the struggling mass of humanity milling round the booking offices.

If the statement of "Rex" about people being allowed to pass through grates after all tickets have been sold is correct, how does he reconcile such statement with the one he made to the effect that the duty of the Association is to see that no one passes the barriers without a pass. Moreover, would not the H.K.F.A., in resorting to this practice, be promoting overcrowding, a matter about which Mr. Walter H. Chen spoke at some length at a H.K.F.A. meeting recently. In passing, I might mention that far from allowing people to pass through grates after all tickets had been sold, the match above referred to, I personally saw many people, who approached officials of the H.K.F.A. at the barriers for permission to enter the ground on payment of the legal charge for admission, being rudely turned away, and told that only those possessing tickets would be allowed to pass through.

At that time, the only tickets on sale were those being sold by rascals at record prices under the very noses of the H.K.F.A. officials.

Finally, I would state that I have on no occasion been the victim of ticket racketeers and my object in

### CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL SPORTS

#### Volunteer Officers Beat Lt. Weedon's XI: Hat-trick For Hatfield

FEATURE of the friendly cricket match between the Hongkong Volunteer officers and Lt. M. P. Weedon's XI at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday was the hat-trick performed by Pte. Hatfield for the Army side. In successive balls he took the wickets of Lt. D. McLellan, Major R. D. Walker and Lt. E. W. Stout. The ball was presented to the bowler as a memento.

Steady batting by the middle batsmen enabled Lt. Weedon's XI to compile 125—a meagre total in view of the Volunteers' batting strength, and this total was passed by the latter with four wickets in hand.

Pte. Hatfield, however, came off with hat-trick, and though the Volunteers were subsequently dismissed for only 142, his effort was too late.

The scores were: Lt. Weedon's XI: Set. Webb, c. Perry, b. Owen-Hughes 0; Pte. Jones, b. Anderson 0; Lt. Cpl. Logan, b. W. Owen-Hughes 0; Lt. Cpl. Cooper, b. Owen-Hughes 0; Major Harvey, b. Stoker 0; Lt. Cpl. Young, b. W. Owen-Hughes 0; Lt. Cpl. Holmes, b. Pearce, b. Stoker 0; Lt. Weedon, b. Scott 0; Pte. Hatfield, b. Pearce 1; Lt. Cpl. Cordery, b. Stoker 1; Lt. Pearl, c. and b. Pearce 1; Extras 1.

Volunteer Officers: Lt. D. J. N. Anderson, b. Hatfield 0; Lt. A. M. Rodriguez, b. Logan 0; Lt. Cpl. A. Pearce, run out 0; Major W. H. Owen-Hughes, c. Holmes, b. Stoker 0; Lt. A. E. Perry, b. Hatfield 0; Lt. D. McLellan, b. Hatfield 0; Lt. Cpl. R. D. Walker, c. Cordery, b. Webb 0; Lt. J. S. H. Scott, not out 0; Lt. E. W. Stout, b. Hatfield 0; Lt. Stoker, b. Hatfield 0; Extras 1.

Bowling Analysis: Perry 0. M. R. W. 3 10 4 1; Stoker 4 1 10 1; McLellan 4 2 1 0; Holmes 3 1 1 1; Scott 3 3 2 1; Pearce 3 1 1 0.

### JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCH

#### Police Beat R.A.F. By 7 Wickets

THE POLICE defeated the Royal Air Force by wickets in a Junior League game at Happy Valley yesterday. C. Abbas was the only member of the R.A.F. team to withstand the combined attack of B.C. Fay (3 for 22), J. Lewis (3 for 13) and C. Pope (2 for 28), and scored no less than 53 of the R.A.F. total of 90.

A. E. Carey, J. L. Stephens and W. L. Clarke all reached the 30's, and the Police won easily.

The scores were: R.A.F.—90 (C. Abbas 53, Fay 3 for 22, Lewis 3 for 13, Pope 3 for 28). Police—115 for 7 wickets. (W. L. Clarke 53 not out, A. E. Carey 31, J. L. Stephens 30). Corner 2 for 7.

### Germans And Hungarians Draw

BERLIN, Apr. 7 (UP).—The German and Hungarian national football teams met in the Olympic Stadium to-day, and drew 2-2 before 100,000 spectators.

### International Softball Matches

THE SEMI-FINALS of the Hongkong International Softball Series brought forth one of the most thrilling games of the season when India faced off Portugal by the odd run in nine at King's Park yesterday.

The scores were: WOMEN: China 0 Britain 3; MEN: Portugal 4 India 0; Philippines 3 Britain 14.



Norman Smith, Victor Ludorum at the Central British School annual sports on Saturday, winning the 220 yards in 24.4 seconds.—Mec Cheung.

### Alterations To Tennis Programme

The following alterations have been made to the tennis programme at the Hongkong Cricket Club this week:

TO-MORROW: To be added.—Mixed Doubles, C. B. and Mrs. Nicholson v. J. S. Theobald and Mrs. Churchill. Handicap Singles, M. Pagh v. G. C. Burnett.

WEDNESDAY: Postponed.—Wong Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. T. C. Monaghan and T. J. Gould. To be added.—Handicap Singles, D. M. MacDougall v. G. W. Sewell. Open Doubles, Wng Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. J. Gonsalves and A. V. Remedios.

THURSDAY: Deleted.—Wong Fook-nam and Lam Kwan v. T. C. Monaghan and T. J. Gould v. J. Gonsalves and A. V. Remedios. To be added.—Open Singles, Tsui Yun-pui or R. G. Beisel, Jr. v. Tennis Kwok.

FRIDAY: Deleted.—Handicap doubles, T. C. Monaghan and D. M. MacDougall v. C. B. Nicholson and G. V. Hobbs. To be added.—Open Singles, Pang Oi-lam or Leung Ping-chiu v. Tsui Wal-pui.

Handicap doubles, V. R. Gordon and H. J. Armsrong v. R. K. Valentine and L. M. S. Lloyd; A. Lude and G. W. Sewell v. W. G. Harvey and A. H. Barwell.

### YACHTSMEN THROWN INTO HARBOUR

#### Sudden Gust Of Wind Upsets Ariel

Lt. Col. J. C. Yale, R.A., residing at the Harbour View Hotel, and a friend were thrown into the water when the yacht Ariel, which they were sailing off Kowloon Docks on Saturday, capsized in a sudden gust.

The incident occurred about 300 yards from shore, and Lt. Col. Yale and his friend set out to swim ashore. They were picked up after covering 100 yards by another yacht.

The Ariel, valued at \$400, sank. Attempts are being made to salvage her.

### Mona Shand And Norman Smith Win Individual Championships

DESPITE A KEEN CROSS WIND, the large crowd at the Central British School ground enjoyed a good day's sport at the Annual Athletic Meeting of the School on Saturday, and though no records were broken, standards were quite high.

Individual honours were captured by Norman Smith (Senior Boys), and by Miss Mona Shand (Girls). A. Weller was prominent in the high jump, clearing 5 feet 3 1/4 inches without any great difficulty.

The Senior Boys' race was easily won by W. Pryde, who led the field. Truax, who came second, put up a great sprint towards the finish, but failed to make up the lead Pryde had established. A close fight for third place was witnessed among the remaining four entries, Korczyn just winning.

Pryde also won the senior boys' quarter-mile. He took the lead from the start and was never seriously challenged. A challenge relay between a scratch team of old boys and an Army team saw the old boys put up a fine display. Large and Blake gave the old boys a substantial lead for King, he last man, to finish well ahead of the soldiers.

The old boys' 100 yards sprint attracted only three entries. J. Odell caught the tape just ahead of Blake, with Large taking third place. The old girls' race was won by Anne Smith, last year's School champion.

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP: THE INTER-HOUSE championship was won by Blue House, which earlier on had established a commanding lead over the other two. They retained the championship cup, presented by Mr. B. Wylie, which they won last year.

Prizes were distributed by Lady Noble, wife of Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who was also present. Mr. D. McLellan, Sports Master, before calling on Lady Noble, expressed the hope that Sir Percy would see in some of the boys who had taken part in the sports worthy successors of the men of Anna, Achilles and Exeter. On behalf of the School, he thanked Lady Noble for coming such a long way to present the prizes.

The Rev. G. E. S. Updell, M. A. Principal, also spoke, and three cheers were accorded Lady Noble.

THE RESULTS: Detailed results were: 50 Yards—Junior Boys—1, J. Strange (B); 2, G. Wood (B); 3, P. Jeffreys (R). Time: 1-1/2 seconds. 100 Yards—Senior Boys—1, J. Rousseau (R); 2, A. Odell (C); 3, K. Moffat (B). Time: 2 minutes, 10-2/3 seconds. Girls' Sprint: Junior (70 yards)—1, M. Terry (C); 2, H. Coates (C); 3, P. Harper (B). Middle (80 yards)—1, J. Millard (R); 2, M. Carter (C); 3, G. Beaver (C). Senior (100 yards)—1, Shand (R); 2, E. Rousseau (R); 3, M. Moffat (B). 100 Yards Boys' Junior—1, P. Harriman (B); 2, E. Heger (R); 3, Camp (R). Time: 14 secs. Middle—1, V. Lockhart (R); 2, C. Stone (C). Time: 12-1/2 secs. Senior—1, N. Smith (R); 2, T. Weller (R); 3, V. Merry (R). Time: 11-3/10 secs. High Jump: Senior Girls—1, B. Goodwin (C); 2, M. Shand (R); 3, D. Craig.

(B). Height: 4 feet, 4 inches. Senior Boys—1, T. Weller (R); 2, N. Smith (R); 3, G. Saunders. Height: 5 feet, 3 1/2 inches. Girls' Race—1, A. Smith (R); 2, J. Wood (B); 3, J. Booker (C). Girls' Skipping: Junior (75 yards)—1, G. Beaver (C); 2, A. MacKenzie (R); 3, M. Morrison (C). Middle (80 yards)—1, J. Hardy (R); 2, S. Wilkes (B); 3, P. Taylor (C). Senior (100 yards)—1, M. Shand (R); 2, K. Grant (C); 3, B. Goodwin (C). Boys' 40 Yards: Middle—1, A. Baxter (C); 2, D. Franklin (B); 3, V. Lockhart (B). Time: 0-2/3 secs. Senior—1, W. Pryde (C); 2, A. Odell (C); 3, L. Jernakoff (R). Time: 5-3/5 secs. Old Boys' 100 Yards—1, J. Odell; 2, D. Blake; 3, C. Large. Time: 11 secs. Boys' 220 Yards—Junior—1, Harriman (B); 2, Strange (B); 3, Jeffreys (R). Time: 31-3/5 secs. Middle—1, A. Carlo (C); 2, F. Sabej (R); 2, D. Franklin (B); 3, Nesteroff (B). Senior—1, N. Smith (B); 2, F. Weller (R); 3, V. Merry (R). Time: 24-2/5 secs. One Mile: Senior Boys—1, W. Pryde (C); 2, Truax (B); 3, Korczyn (R). Time: 5 mins, 17 secs. Obstacle Race—Junior Boys—1, L. Pope; 2, G. Nesteroff. Middle Boys—1, J. Fabel; 2, C. Andrews. Junior Girls—1, M. Morrison; 2, A. Stewart. Boys' Tag of War—Senior—Blue beat Chocolate; Red beat Blue; Red beat Chocolate; Blue beat Red; Red beat Chocolate. Challenge Relay—C.B.S. Old Boys (N. Smith, C. Large, D. S. Blake and J. J. King) beat an Army team. House Relay—Teams of 6: 3 Juniors (50 yards), 2 Middle (100 yards) and 3 Seniors (100 yards). Girls—1, Blue House; 2, Red House; 3, Boys; 4, Chocolate House. Boys' Long Jump: Junior—1, J. Strange (B); 2, J. Jeffreys (R); 3, Nesteroff (B). Senior—1, C. Sabej (R). Girls' Long Jump: Junior—1, A. Weller (R); 2, W. Pryde (C). Senior Girls—1, B. Goodwin (C); 2, J. Mons (B); 3, B. Richards (C). Throwing the Cricket Ball: Junior—1, Pearson (B); 2, Clarke (B); 3, Higgins (B). Middle—1, Lockhart (B); 2, Baxter (C); 3, Greibonow (C). J. Put out—Senior Boys—1, N. Smith (B); 2, A. Weller (R); 3, W. Pryde (C). High Jump—Junior Boys—1, Clarke (B); 2, Whitecross (R) and Wood (B). Middle Boys—Strange (R), Baxter (C) and Sabej (R), tied for first place. Junior Girls—1, B. Goodwin (C); 2, J. Millard (R); 3, C. Routley (B). Middle Girls—1, E. Edmonds (C); 2, S. Morris (B) and M. Paivay (C). Championships—Victor Ludorum—N. Smith (B); Junior—J. Strange (B); Form Championship—Form 1. House Cup—Blue—N. Smith; Chocolate—B. Goodwin, A. Pryde, A. Baxter and A. Carlo; Red—A. Weller. Inter-House Championship—1, Blue (158 points); 2, Chocolate (163 points); 3, Red (112 points).

### Wah Yan Sports

The fifth annual athletic sports of Wah Yan College, Kowloon, will be held at the Kowloon Football Club next Thursday, commencing at 1 p.m. Mr. Chan Wai-chuen will distribute the prizes.

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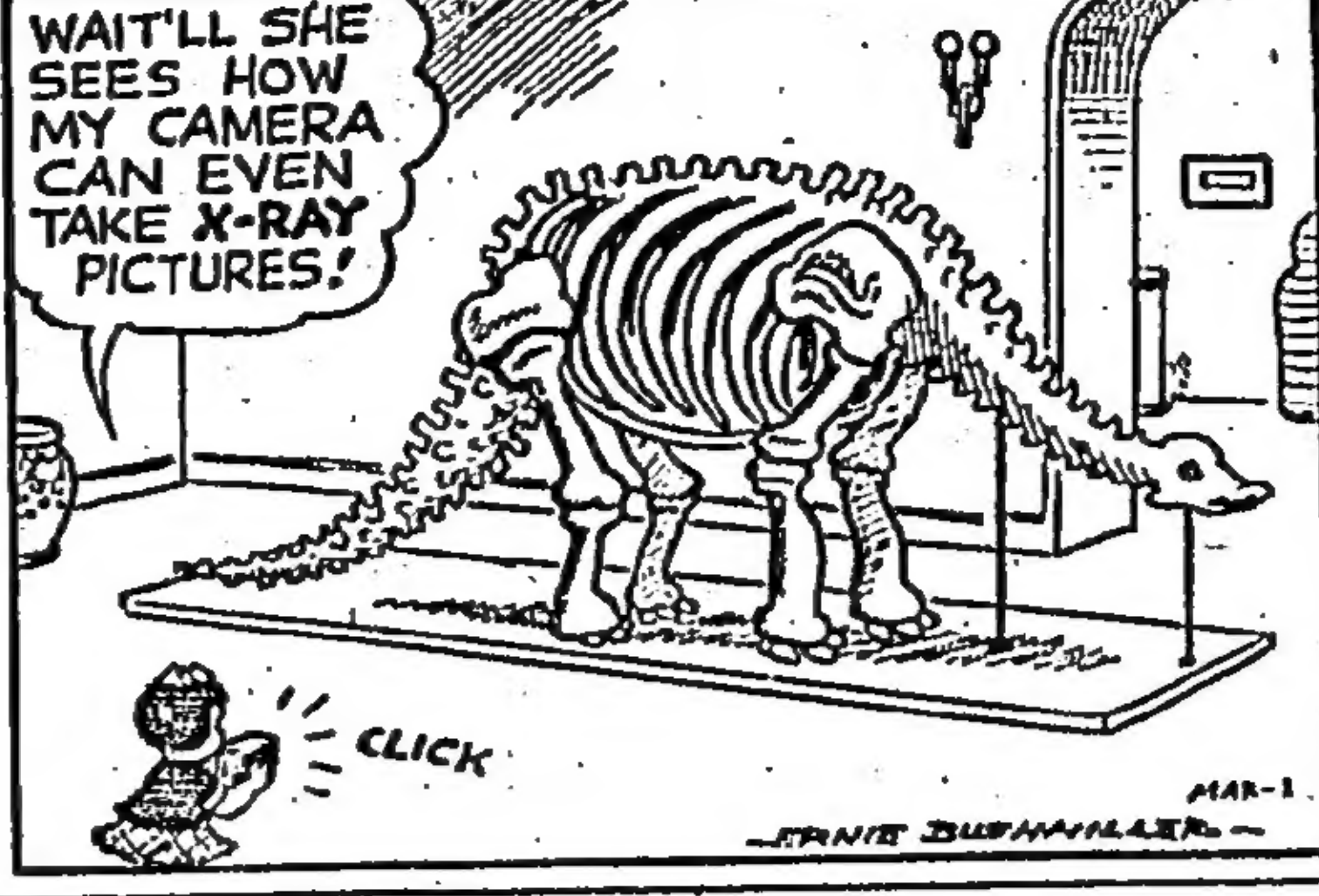
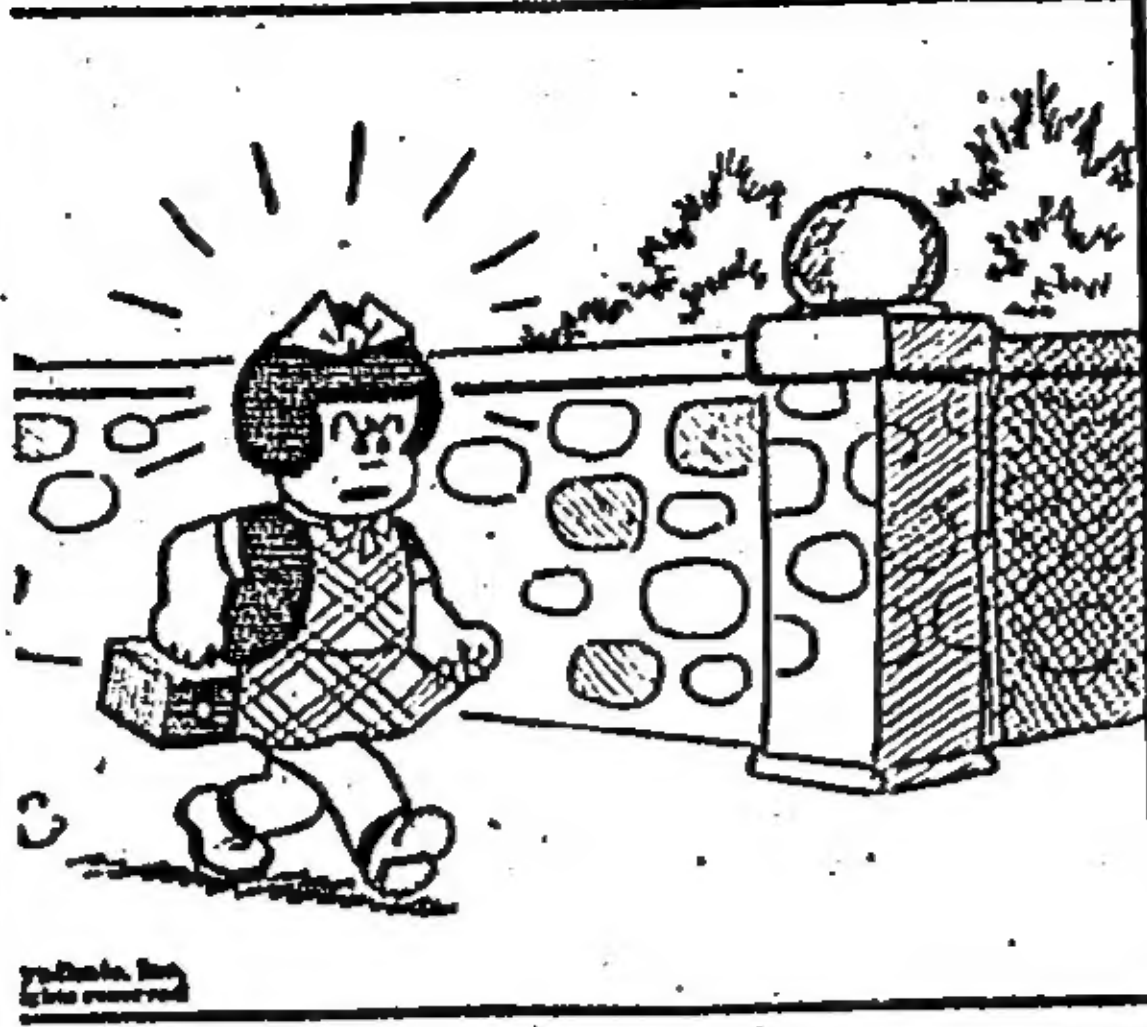
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# NANCY



# ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER

ADAPTED FROM THE Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE

by BEATRICE FABER

ANDY was having his trouble with a stickin' plaster.

The pesky little kid had somehow gotten it into his head that he was going to be the guy to run the moon in the play and nothing would dislodge the notion.

The worst of it was, Andy thought, that they needed Stickin' Plaster's friendship right now because they were going to have to borrow some fans from his father's electrical store in order to run the volcano. And what with the play opening in just a few days, things were in a mess.

They were all gathered in the Hardy garage one afternoon and Bezy Anderson was standing by, in panting outrage. By gosh, it was his moon and nobody in the whole wide world was gonna run it but him.

"Now Stickin' Plaster, be reasonable," Tommy MacMahon was saying.

Andy turned to Bezy. "Lemme talk to you."

Bezy backed away. "You ain't gonna sell me nothing."

Andy leaned closer and said in a confidential whisper, "Bezy, any guy that wants to run the moon is crazy."

"Then I'm crazy, cause I want to run it."

Andy began to talk more rapidly. He was up against a tough one and he knew it. "Bezy, when that volcano starts tearin' away, with flames shootin' up into the sky, lemme ask you—will people be looking at the moon or at the volcano?"

"Well," Bezy said reluctantly, "I guess the volcano."

Andy spread his hands in triumph. "Why sure. People will be talking about that eruption volcano for years and you'll be the fellow who worked it."

"Well all right—if I can work the volcano—"

"Attaboy," Andy wiped his forehead. "It's all settled fella. Bezy here is gonna run the volcano and Stickin' Plaster can have the moon."

Bezy gestured magnanimously. "Everybody'll know it's my moon anyway because the programme is gonna read, 'Moon by Francis Bacon Anderson.'"

"Oh no it ain't," Stickin' Plaster said calmly. "It's gotta say on the programme, 'Moon by Stickin'—I mean, Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.'"

That's the way Miss Meredith had told him to stand up for his rights and that was how he was going to do it.

"I quit," Bezy yelled.

STICKIN' Plaster started toward the door. "I didn't wanna come here in the first place."

Andy went after him. "Stickin' Plaster," he said desperately, "are you gonna stand in the way of our whole show?"

"I don't really care," was the cool retort, "but I just couldn't ask my father to lend me a valuable and expensive fan for a show that didn't even have my name on the programme."

Andy went deep into thought. "I got it," he cried. "Stickin' Plaster runs the moon, so naturally the programme's gotta say, 'Moon by Harmon Higginbotham, Junior.'"

And Bezy is gonna run the volcano so he gets on the programme with 'Volcano Eruption by Francis Bacon Anderson.'"

Bezy repeated it to savour the sound. "Volcano by Francis Bacon Anderson." He nodded gravely and salvaged his honour. "It's still my moon but I guess I know my duty."

Andy sighed relievedly. "Oh boy! What a time Shakespeare musta had with Romeo and Juliet."

After that it was quite a let-down with the whole thing settled, Andy trudged on home and as



usual when he was alone, he began to think of Rose. He could see her beautiful eyes, so dark and mournful and hear her lovely voice.

If he could only talk to somebody about her, kind of describe what she was like—then he thought of Dad.

Why, sure, just the person. They'd talk about it, man to man. Andy found the Judge in the den before dinner but at first he was reluctant to speak. "His father looked kind of worried."

"Hello Pop," he said hesitantly. "You—too busy to talk?"

"Oh hello Andy. No, I suppose not." The Judge's voice sounded tired and a little strained. "What's on your mind?"

"Oh nothing much," Andy twirled his cap a few times then said, cautiously, "Say Dad, have I mentioned to you that we got a new teacher, Miss Meredith?"

The Judge spoke drily. "I believe you have mentioned it. Why?"

"Nothing." There was an odd look on Andy's face. "Only she made me think about women looking older than they are in years."

"You mean she's spiritually nearer your own age?" the Judge asked shrewdly.

"Yeah. That's what I was thinking coming down the street. Gee, it's strange ain't it? I mean about growing up. One moment you feel, you think, you act like a kid. The next moment, well, you aren't that all."

Judge Hardy's eyes narrowed but he asked casually, "What makes the difference?"

"Oh, things that happen to you I guess," Andy stared at the floor. "Gee, I've got to start thinkin' about the future Pop. This business about life bein' a bowl of cherries, that's okay when you haven't got a thing on your mind—"

"What have you got on your mind, Andrew?"

Andy looked up, startled out of his trance. "Nothing," he said evasively. "Nothing at all. I'm just talking, honest." He rose and went toward the window. "Dad, changing the subject—"

"What is there that nearly kills you—about seeing a woman cry?"

"A woman, Andy?"

"Somebody grown up. Somebody

wonderful." He looked up into the sky. "Gee, be a full moon in a couple days. Well, thanks Dad."

In spite of his anxiety the Judge's eyes twinkled. "You're welcome, Andrew."

"There's a lot I want a talk over with you one of these days Dad." Andy opened the door and found Marian standing there, one hand raised to knock. He smiled at her with adult dignity and to her utter amazement, stood aside to let her pass. "Come in Marian. Dad's in here."

"Well, thanks," she sidled past him, completely dazed.

The door closed and she said to her father, "And he didn't even slam it. Dad, Mother said you wanted to see me. As a matter of fact, I wanted to see you too."

"Oh yes?" he asked vaguely. "Look dear, why didn't Mr. Willis return my call this afternoon?"

She sat down beside his desk. "Because he didn't come back to the office this afternoon."

"Oh," he leaned back heavily. "Marian's lips were compressed. 'Dad, I know you've invested money in this Aluminum Company. I know you've gotten Mr. Benedict and the others into it.'"

She tried to control her voice. "But I think you ought to know that no material has been ordered for the plant, and not one thing has been done to get the aluminum business started."

"Nothing?"

"No. And Mr. Hansen didn't come back to the office after luncheon either. 'I've tried to get either of them at the Carvel Hotel all afternoon.'"

The Judge jumped up and said grimly, "So have I. Well, I think we'll clear up this mystery. I'll just go to the office with you tomorrow."

Early the following morning Marian unlocked the doors of the Carvel Aluminum Corporation. "They usually get here about nine-thirty," she said, going into the inner office.

The Judge sat down determinedly. "I've got all the time in the world to wait. But suddenly he heard her voice. 'Dad.' It was just a faint little cry. He rushed in. 'What is it?'"

She pointed to the desk with its empty, cleared out drawers. Then she handed him a small crumpled envelope. On it was stamped, "National Airways. Fly Safely Anywhere." He stared unbelievably. Hansen and Willis gone, with the company funds.

He thought rapidly. "For the time being let's keep this to ourselves. Stay here, answer the phone as usual. And Marian, don't say anything at home or around town."

Her eyes were filled with tears. "I won't dear." She looked at him as he turned away. "Dad," she called, "Keep that chin up!"

WITH sagging shoulders, Judge Hardy waited outside George Benedict's office at the bank.

He couldn't bear to think of what the future held. He remembered his optimism when he had gotten George and all the others in on this thing and a shudder ran through him.

Benedict's secretary stepped up to him. "I'm so sorry Judge Hardy. Mr. Benedict's still upstairs in a meeting. They expect to be through soon. Will you wait?"

"Yes, thank you." His smile was forced. "If you don't mind I think I'll sit out here." The phone booth was next to him and he heard a girl's voice speaking to someone over the wire. From her discussion of makeup and costumes he could guess who she was. As she came past him, he stood up. "How do you do, Miss Meredith? I'm Judge Hardy."

"Oh of course," she held out her hand. "How do you do?"

He smiled. "We've heard a great deal about you at our house. And I thought we might exchange views on our mutual source of information. Won't you sit down?"

"Well," the Judge began rather lamely, "is the play going well?"

Just how the dickens could he lead into the subject of Andy?

She solved the problem for him. "Splendidly. And it really isn't bad. You know, Judge, Andy's a remarkable boy. You must be very proud of him."

"Yes, I am," he said simply. "Fundamentally, he's a good boy, too. Very impressionable though. He looked at her, allwise. "I keep wondering what life's going to do to him."

"What do you mean?"

"I suppose," he said reflectively, "that every parent dreads the day when his child might get his first real hurt. I hope Andrew doesn't get one like that."

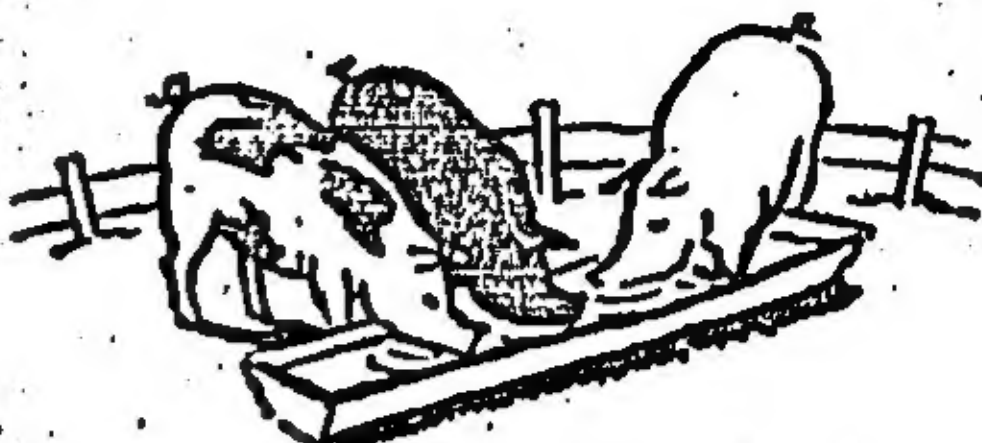
"I've got a little idea, like Andy, that every parent dreads the day when his child might get his first real hurt. I hope Andrew doesn't get one like that."

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"I've got a little idea, like Andy, that every parent dreads the day when his child might get his first real hurt. I hope Andrew doesn't get one like that."

By Ernie Bushmiller

# FARM FED PORK



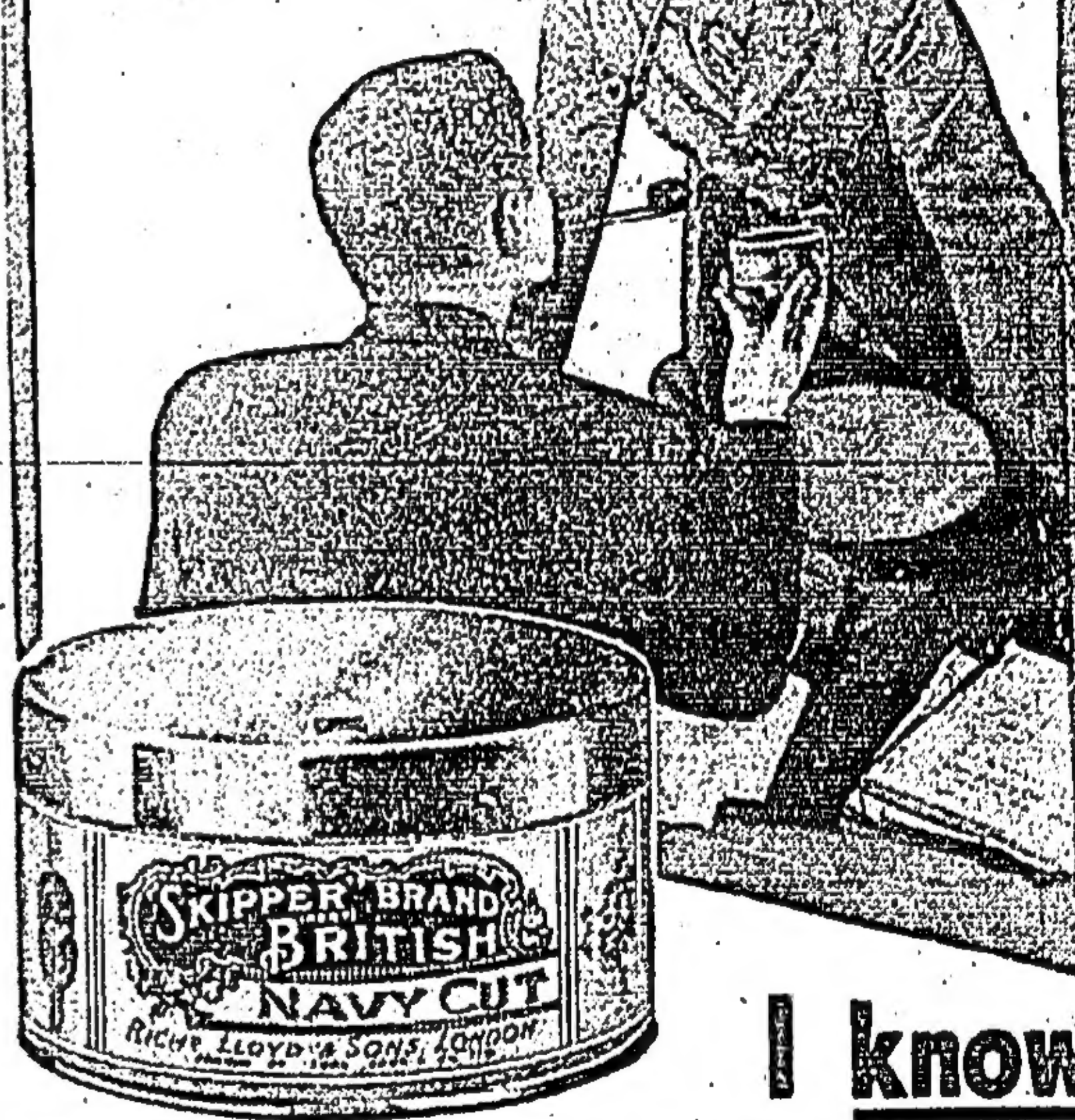
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Mystery of the Phantom Killer Ray!  
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## LATE NEWS

### EURASIAN CHARGED

Charles Onalow, unemployed, appeared before Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this afternoon charged with obtaining money from a market stall holder by falsely pretending he was sent there by an officer of the Imports and Exports Department.

Defendant is charged with: 1.—Obtaining \$30 from Loung Cheuk, master of Stall No. 80 at the Central Market, by falsely pretending that he had been sent to collect the money by Mr. Taylor of the Imports and Exports Department on March 30. He is also alternatively charged with demanding money with menace on the same day by threatening to report to Mr. Taylor that complainant was keeping an opium den at 13, Jubilee Street, second floor.

2.—Demanding money with menace on September 22 last year. Defendant is alleged to have demanded \$3 to be paid monthly to him. Otherwise he threatened that the premises would be raided.

In outlining the case, Detective Sergeant Cullinan said that complainant had a small room in his residence at 13, Jubilee Street which he used as an office and also for the purposes of entertaining his friends.

He had an opium pipe and he allowed his friends to smoke Government opium.

Defendant was at one time an informer for the Imports and Exports Department but lately had been warned not to bring in any more information.

On December 23, 1939, defendant went to complainant's house and said he had been sent to make arrangements to collect \$3 a month otherwise the premises would be raided. From then on he was given this sum of money every month until February 23.

On March 23, he went to complainant and asked for \$100, saying that Mr. Taylor had demanded the money.

Complainant said he did not have the money but promised to pay it in a few days. Two days later the premises were raided by the Revenue Department.

Complainant became suspicious and went to see Mr. Taylor who denied having received any money. He then gave complainant \$30 in marked notes and told him to hand them over to defendant when he returned for the money.

On March 30, defendant did return for the money and was given the marked notes. In the meantime, complainant's wife notified the police, who raided the premises and found defendant there smoking opium. He still had the money on his person.

When charged, defendant declared that he had nothing to say and reserved his defence.

(Continued from Page 1.)

use of Norwegian territorial waters for carrying contraband.

They have given Norway notice that three areas in Norwegian territorial waters have been rendered dangerous to navigation by mines and vessels entering these areas do so at their peril.

To avoid the possibility of Norwegian or other vessels inadvertently entering these areas, they will be patrolled by British naval vessels until 48 hours after the laying of the first mine.

"The Allies will never follow the German example of brutal violence, and the mine-laying will not interfere with the free access of Norwegian ships to their own ports," the statement continues.

It adds that if the successful prosecution of the war requires the Allies to take such measures, world opinion will not be slow to realise the necessity and purpose of their action.

### B.W.O.F. PASSES HALF MILLION

AS A RESULT mainly of the magnificent total of \$81,250 from the Hongkong Jockey Club, the subscriptions to the British War Organisation Fund (Hongkong) now exceed half-a-million dollars.

This morning the total reached \$505,000.

Donations include, in addition to the Hongkong Jockey Club's \$81,250, \$200 from the proceeds of a Mah Jongg Drive held by the Ladies Working Centre at the Club de Recreio. Staffs of Government departments have also made substantial additional donations, \$213.40 being received from the Prison Staff and \$152.30 from the Sanitary Department staff.

The full list of donations will be published in the "Telegraph" tomorrow.

### Canton-Shanghai Air Mail

SHANGHAI, Apr. 8 (Reuter).—A direct air mail service between Canton and Shanghai commences today, according to an announcement by the postal authorities. The service will be twice weekly, the planes leaving Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Air mail letters will be subject to an additional postage fee of 25 cents and 12½ cents for postcards. The same rates will be applied to mails to Hongkong.

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At the QUEEN'S  
**"TARZAN FINDS A SON"**

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Directed by Robert Florey  
A Paramount Picture

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176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

Broke Engagement—Wed After All

**WANG DECLARES TREATIES VOID**

EIGHTEEN months after her engagement to Capt. Richard Burbury, of a famous county regiment, had been broken, Miss Daphne Macnaughten announced that they are to be married next month.

Miss Macnaughten, twenty-five years-old daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Balfour Macnaughten, of Pinemount Lodge, Camberley, Surrey, said: "Captain Burbury was ordered abroad, and we decided to break it off. We parted best of friends. When he came back we met again."

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